

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



NINETEEN THIRTY

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WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
OF THE
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT



CHRONICLE PRESS

WATERLOO, ONTARIO

COUNCIL

1930

President

D. N. PANABAKER

Vice-President

REV. J. E. LYNN

Local Vice-Presidents

KITCHENER—H. W. BROWN

GALT—J. E. KERR

WATERLOO—DR. C. W. WELLS

HESPELER—ANSON GROH

ELMIRA—GEO. KLINCK

NEW HAMBURG—A. R. G. SMITH

ST. JACOBS—W. H. WINKLER

AYR—MISS E. D. WATSON

Secretary-Treasurer

P. FISHER

Museum and Publication Committee

W. H. BREITHAUP, *Chairman*

W. J. MOTZ MISS B. M. DUNHAM

W. V. UTTLEY

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Assembly Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Kitchener, on the evening of Friday, November 7th, 1930.

The President, Mr. D. N. Panabaker, presided.

In his address the President dealt with the general work of the Society and touched upon some of the changes in the rural communities of the County in the past half century.

Mr. W. H. Breithaupt introduced Col. Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Public Archives, Toronto, the guest speaker of the evening. Col. Fraser addressed the meeting taking for his subject, The Canonization of the Missionaries to the Huron Indians. This paper is referred to the Ontario Historical Society for publication.

Mr. A. R. G. Smith in a paper paid tribute to the value of the work of School Fairs in Ontario, which had their origin in this County.

The assistance is gratefully acknowledged of the Education Department in printing the Annual Report as formerly and of the Kitchener Public Library Board in providing the room for our Museum.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of grants received from the City of Kitchener, the City of Galt, the towns of Waterloo and Hespeler and the County of Waterloo.

As in other years we have bound the fyles of County newspapers and added these to our collection. Additional cases have also been provided.

It is a matter of satisfaction that more persons are evincing an interest in early County history. Two papers included in the report are Shantz Family History by Mr. Fred R. Shantz, Preston, and Waterloo County Furniture by Mrs. Margaret Sargent, Kitchener.

In August the Society accepted an invitation to visit Chicopee, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sims, where a delightful afternoon amid magnificent surroundings was spent by those who accepted. Mr. Breithaupt presented a paper on the Grand River which was enjoyed by all.

The Society is grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Sims for their hospitality.

The election of the Officers for 1931 resulted as follows:

President	D. N. Panabaker
Vice-President.....	Rev. J. E. Lynn
Secretary-Treasurer	P. Fisher

Local Vice-Presidents:

Kitchener.....	H. W. Brown, B.A.
Galt.....	J. E. Kerr
Waterloo.....	Dr. C. W. Wells
Hespeler.....	Anson Groh
Preston.....	F. R. Shantz
Elmira	Geo. Klinck
New Hamburg.....	A. R. G. Smith
Ayr.....	Miss E. D. Watson
St. Jacobs	W. H. Winkler

Members of the Council:

W. H. Breithaupt
W. V. Uttley
W. J. Motz
Miss B. M. Dunham

Museum and Publication Committee:

W. H. Breithaupt
Miss B. M. Dunham
W. J. Motz

The Society's work is being carried steadily forward. To put on record the story of the early settlement of the County and district with its later development and material progress, we believe worth while. Much work lies before us and we would welcome the assistance and interest of those who have material and records bearing on County history.

With the aid of our members and local bodies we hope to mark other historical sites of the County and proceed along lines not given attention thus far. We therefore look for greater co-operation of the people of the County and those interested in its history.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1930

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at Jan. 1st, 1930.....	\$251.06
Members' Fees	\$28.50
Life Membership	25.00
Sale of Reports.....	34.70
Bank Interest	10.75
Grants: County of Waterloo.....	75.00
City of Kitchener.....	50.00
City of Galt.....	25.00
Town of Waterloo.....	25.00
Town of Hespeler.....	20.00
	————— 293.95
	\$545.01

DISBURSEMENTS:

Binding	\$42.00
Postage	25.12
Caretaker and Curator	25.00
Printing	14.65
Sundry	46.70
	————— \$153.47
BALANCE	\$391.54

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

(Signed) P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

D. N. PANABAKER, Hespeler.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It is my privilege to address you briefly at this annual meeting, and in a few words I should like to express again my personal appreciation of the hearty interest which the executive members of this organization have taken in the work of the year shortly coming to a close.

I am sure that in years to come the work which we are doing will receive its full meed of appreciation, and I am equally sure that you, who have been sharing this work from year to year, are so fully convinced of its value that any words of commendation from me will appear superfluous. You no doubt feel as I do, that this is a type of work which carries with it its own reward. It is well, however, to say to those who have been busily engaged with other important enterprises, that we would gladly have their co-operation in the effort we are making to get early events of local history permanently recorded. We shall certainly be gratified by any contribution which our busy friends may make towards this end.

The year 1930, in so far as its activities have been up to this time consummated, has left a very definite impression upon most of the countries of the world. Life for most of us continues to be a stern struggle. It is doubtful if at any time in the past so large a part of the earth's population has found it so difficult to find remunerative employment. Whether this is attributable to the decline in all the stock markets or whether the market declines are the result of the prevailing unemployment, I think we shall have to leave to the decision of financiers of greater ability than I possess.

From a local standpoint, I think it is within the truth to say that Waterloo County has come through the difficult period in a fairly gratifying way. It is true that many of our citizens have not been well employed, and that our farming people have received a little less for their products than the prevailing prices of recent years but, generally speaking, our farms have been productive notwithstanding a shortage of rain throughout the summer, and our urban people have, except in a comparatively small number of cases, not found it necessary to encroach seriously upon their savings of former years in order to carry on. In other words, I believe that the year under review, while its 'downs' may have out-

balanced its 'ups' to a considerable extent, may be regarded as a final levelling out of markets which up to the present have not regained a normal position since the close of the Great War.

For the little time at my disposal on this occasion I should like to dwell upon the 'ups and downs' of earlier days in this county and it is my purpose to refer to the data which have come into my possession concerning

"DESERTED VILLAGES" OF WATERLOO COUNTY

What I am about to submit are, at best, very incomplete records of two hamlets, 'which had their day and ceased to be' and which, no doubt, would have given a contemporaneous Oliver Goldsmith, had one lived in the community, the needful inspiration to write a poem which might have ranked with the familiar one of the 18th century poet.

Critics have asserted that Goldsmith in his 'Deserted Village' actually depicted two distinct villages—one, the prospering Auburn, 'loveliest village of the plain' an English village—the other, its antithesis, a depopulated and desolate Irish hamlet, the equal of which, it is claimed by these critics, could not have been found in England. Some years ago, when Mrs. Panabaker and myself were visiting in Ireland, a lady who had spent several years in that country, remarked "that one could not find a poor place in Ireland without finding one which was still poorer". If this be so, it is perhaps true that Ireland did furnish the original for Goldsmith's Deserted Village. In any case the poem which I conceive as appropriate to our Waterloo County depopulated hamlets would strike a happy medium between the two widely contrasting conditions outlined in the 18th century poem and would be quite applicable to many small points in this County which 70 or 80 years ago held some promise of developing into centres of importance but which later fell by the wayside and became practically deserted.

In attempting to record some of the activities of the two hamlets of the "Fifties" of last century with which I intend to deal, I gratefully acknowledge the assistance cheerfully given me by Mr. Wm. Hearn, now of Toronto, who spent his boyhood in their neighborhood, and who commenced his business career there in the days of the American Civil War, later becoming one of the most favourably known livestock dealers and exporters in this and the adjoining county of Wellington. He is now in his 87th year but is still actively interested in the business, social and political enterprises of Canada, his native country. In 1850, when he was a lad of six years, Mr. Hearn's parents moved with their family from Guelph Township to a small farm north of Fisher's Mills, past which in

those days were routed the stage coaches connecting Preston and Guelph.

The stage route followed the road from Frank Lowell's east end Hotel in Preston, easterly to Baer's corners, (now Westcott's) thence northerly, directly past the present C. T. Groh farm, then owned by his father, and on to Fisher's Mills, where after crossing Bretz creek it resumed a northerly direction to Vance's corners from which it turned easterly to the Guelph-Waterloo road and followed that road into Guelph. Mr. Frank Lowell was the proprietor of the stage line at that time and an uncle of Mr. Hearn, Wm. Hardy by name, was the driver who carried the mails between Preston and Guelph.

FISHER'S MILLS

One of the hamlets of this stage route, Fisher's Mills, is, as you may have guessed, one of the two to which I wish to refer.

Mr. Octavius Seagram, father of Edward and Joseph Seagram, was identified with the early activities of this centre. On Sept. 7th, 1837, he came into possession of the 100 acre farm, which my great-grandfather, Cornelius Pannebecker, bought on July 2nd, 1810, and sold July 1st, 1835, to one John Gingrich, who sold in turn to Mr. Seagram. The farm was located close to what was later known as Fisher's Mills. In September, 1847, Mr. Seagram purchased from Charles Crossin, a few acres in that hamlet, upon which Mr. Crossin had previously built and conducted an hotel. This hotel property remained in the possession of the Seagram family for twenty-two years, and was disposed of in 1869 to Francis Douglas, by which time much of the glory of the village had no doubt departed.

Matters however had evidently moved rapidly during those 22 years for there were at least seven different hotel keepers in charge of the Globe. One of these, I believe, was Mr. Ed. Seagram himself and the others were Mr. Barbour of Galt, Mr. Robert Miles of Hespeler, who was later a constable there, Mr. Kringle, also of Galt, Mr. Robert Dryden of Guelph. Mr. Amos Adams, again of Galt, and Mr. James Baker who later on kept the Queen's Hotel in Hespeler.

Although Fisher's Mills and its Globe Hotel were located approximately six miles from the main line of the G.T.R. from Sarnia to Montreal, it was, in the 'fifties', a very busy place due to the traffic passing through in connection with the building of the railway.

The Globe Hotel building previously referred to is still standing as a dwelling house. It is located on the northeast side of Bretz's Creek and on the easterly side of the stage road already described.

An event more impressive even than the visit of the daily stage was the passage of two locomotives through the hamlet, which neither then nor since was within ten miles of a railway line. The explanation of this unprecedented incident is that the railway bridges over the Grand River at Breslau and over the Speed at Guelph were not completed until 1856 although the roadbed had been under construction during the previous three years. In order, therefore, to get locomotives at work on the roadbed between the two rivers, to haul filling ballast, etc., it was necessary to take them overland from the most convenient point. The branch of the Great Western Railway having been completed as far as Galt in 1854 it was arranged that two locomotives for work trains to be used on this section of the G.T.R. between the Grand and Speed rivers, should be brought on the rails to the Galt terminus of the G.W.R. and transported overland from Galt to Shantz Station on the G.T.R. Short sections of rails were used which were laid down in front of the locomotives as the teams of horses tugged their unusual loads northward over 'hill and dale'.

Those who know the route taken,—partly that of the stage line already sketched,—will realize what an undertaking this was as there were a series of large hills and the Speed River to cross west of Hespeler. The rate of progress which the teams were able to make may be judged from the fact that while on one Sunday the boys of Hespeler, then New Hope, were privileged to see the two locomotives for the first time at Groh's hill to the south of the Speed river, they inspected them the following Sunday at Vance's corners, approximately three miles farther on the way. This could not be classed as speedy travel for railway engines. My father, who always prided himself upon the type of draft horses he kept, was engaged with his team in this unusual type of moving and so far as I can remember his telling of the undertaking I believe that there were no serious mishaps.

With regard particularly to the milling industry at this hamlet, —now only recognized by the small chopping and cider mill located on the site of the original mill,—I understand that the Fisher family first purchased about forty acres in 1842, but that the mills were not erected until 1847 or 1848. Mr. Fisher who operated the mill died within a year or two after it was put into operation. The enterprise was not, I believe, a great success. Mr. Thomas Stewart eventually purchased the property in 1854 and after ten years resold it to Aaron and John S. Clemens. Mr. Aaron Clemens succeeded to the entire ownership in 1882 and he and his son carried on the business until about 1890 when the entire mill was taken down and the building and its machinery contents shipped to Birtle, Manitoba, where it was operated for a time by David Clemens, but without ultimate success.

Mr. Stewart who operated Fisher's Mills, also purchased the old Dumfries Mill at Galt and the Doon flour mills, but it is said neither of these ventures proved profitable.

KOSSUTH

Less than three miles distant from Fisher's Mills, to the north and west, was the site of another hamlet called Kossuth, but there is now nothing left to identify the location, unless possibly 'still some garden flowers growing wild, the place to disclose'.

The diversity of nationalities represented in this settlement is indicated by the names of those who carried on their respective trades there.

Switzerland was represented by the Zyrd family who carried on the business of making sulphur matches, well remembered by folks of my own age on account of the odoriferous brimstone smell and the ease with which a block of them might be ignited. In picking a match from one of the split blocks it was rather difficult to keep the whole package from lighting. The girls employed in making these matches were often very beautiful, it is said, but the brimstone odor of their garments prompted thoughts of the place of the damned.

John Groh, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, made clay crocks and shallow clay pansions for milk, also flower pots.

Among those of Irish extraction were Alexander Venton who was a weaver of checked cotton and flannels, and James Bradley and James McCaffery and Sons who made shoes.

Mrs. Cossel, of whose nationality I am not quite certain, erected a somewhat pretentious brick hotel about the year 1854 or 1855. This hotel was only one of a number of rather elaborate building enterprises of that decade which were undertaken under the boom influences of extensive railway construction and the quickened circulation of money due to the Crimean War. It is said that in this period the people of these parts experienced about their first taste of ready money and that, while in the middle of that decade everybody had money, by the year 1859 no one had any. It undoubtedly was a period of development in this new country and the erection of more pretentious and commodious houses and large barns and other buildings of various kinds became the order of the times.

The Kossuth hotel which came into being probably directly as a result of the Crimean War, was dismantled in the boom days of another (The World War) when the bricks and other material

of which it had been constructed were salvaged for other building projects. It served, if any, no very important purpose when once the G.T.R. main line construction work was completed but during the bridge building years it was a centre at which teamsters and their horses were accommodated as they passed through with their loads of quarried stone taken from the limestone quarries along the Speed River. The loads were hauled via the old Russel tavern on the Guelph road and the Cossel hotel at Kossuth, and thence to Breslau for the building of the large piers and abutments of the railway bridge over the Grand River. No doubt other teams with railway ties and bridge timbers also passed this way. The wrought iron materials for the superstructure which formed the original bridge were shipped, it is said, from England.

The story of a deserted village should scarcely end without some reference at least to the local parson and school teacher. In this regard I am pleased to say that our Historical Society a year ago marked with a bronze tablet the site of the pioneer school and meeting house nearest to these hamlets at the time of erection but it is greatly to be regretted that we have had no poet or even prose writer in the community to tell a story of much greater interest than this to the men and women who were active in the community building projects of church, school and state, in the time now almost beyond the recollection of our oldest citizens.

In conclusion may I repeat on behalf of the Waterloo Historical Society an expression of our sincere appreciation of the financial assistance which we have received in the past and again this year from the various governing bodies of those municipalities which have supported our work and the Government of Ontario which has generously aided us in the printing of our Report for the year 1929.

FOOTNOTE—A friend of mine who is a close student of history made the following comments after reading a newspaper account of the above address:

“The same condition as that to which you refer existed in Eastern Ontario within my recollection, viz: numerous rural hamlets which were centres of activity of one kind or another with a hotel, a couple of stores, artisans, etc. The causes of their disappearance were various, and barring the passing out of the country taverns (which were a curse), there is much to regret about the depopulation of these communities. It was no doubt a change in our economic evolution which was inevitable but was accelerated by:—

1. The migration of a considerable portion of the younger members of the farming districts to the Western States to begin with, and to our own North-West later.

2. The advent of railway facilities and the growth of villages along the new lines of communication; this at the expense of the older settlements.
3. The transition from manufacturing in a small and crude way to better equipped plants in larger centres.
4. The phenomenal growth of the latter which absorbed the rural mechanics.
5. The change in farming methods necessitated by the introduction of a high tariff in the U.S.A. against Canadian produce, live stock, etc. To this latter may be attributed in large part the migration of rural population to new fields. As an instance of this, an ordinarily good farm around here was formerly rated as worth \$100.00 per acre. Today it is doubtful whether the same property would bring half that amount, notwithstanding the difference in the relative price of commodities. In other words, when allowances are made for the relative values of a dollar then and now, the farms today are not worth much more than one-quarter of their value 50 years ago.

The passing out of the old roadhouses was part and parcel of the general trend. But there was more than that;—the habits of the people improved, and getting drunk nightly at the nearby tavern went out of fashion, more or less, as the old-timers dropped off.

When I was a boy there were over 40 hotels and taverns in this small county, comprising an area of about 400 square miles. A few years later these had diminished to about ten."

BEGINNING AND PROGRESS OF SCHOOL FAIRS IN ONTARIO

A. R. G. SMITH

I desire to thank Mr. E. I. McLoughry, Agricultural Representative of Waterloo County, Mr. F. C. Hart of The Agricultural College, Guelph, and Mr. R. S. Duncan, Director of Agricultural Representatives, for the information contained herein.

In the Spring of 1909 Mr. F. C. Hart, one of the first men appointed in Ontario to the office of what was then known as District Representative for Waterloo County, with his Assistant, Mr. R. S. Duncan, distributed seeds in three rural schools. The children were to sow the seeds, cultivate them and have a representative call and advise them on methods of cultivation.

In the Fall of 1909 a small fair was organized and held at Riverside school on the West River road, near Galt, at the foot bridge in Dumfries Township. To this school on the banks of the beautiful Grand River must be given the credit for having the first school fair in Ontario. From this small but sensible beginning the work has grown to enormous proportions, with splendid results for the welfare of agriculture.

At the first school fair the products were all judged by an expert who gave his reasons to the people assembled as well as to the children, their parents and their older brothers and sisters. The experiment was continued with these three schools another year and proved so successful that the following year all the schools in North Dumfries were included.

School Fairs, which are really a kindergarten in the way of preparation for larger fairs, are not held continuously in the same school section. They are usually moved in turn from school to school throughout the Townships. This system has worked satisfactorily and has advantages. It keeps up local interest; each school looks forward to its turn and plans to have a more successful fair than that of the previous year.

In most districts local people help to take down and put up the tent, 30 feet wide, 50 feet long and six feet in height. The school where the Fair is held provides the luncheon. The judges are usually practical well-educated farmers and representatives of Junior Farmers and Junior and Senior Women's Institutes. The system is practical and inexpensive. Championship school fairs are

held in many cases. In Waterloo the best live stock judges receive pure bred animals as sweepstake prizes. Stock Judging Shields are also awarded.

The popularity of Junior Extension Work continues to increase with the years. New educational features are generally added to the programme yearly and these not only retain and increase the interest of the boys and girls but also of teachers, trustees and parents. Under such features are included inter-school competitions in physical exercises and singing. The aesthetic tastes are developed. There are team exercises in first aid, live stock judging, domestic science judging, vegetable and fruit judging, poultry judging and individual competitions in weed naming and stock naming, and public speaking. Friendly rivalry and increased interest result from such competitions.

The success of School Fairs has been due to encouragement received by boys and girls from parents and in no small way from the teachers and School Inspectors. The Department of Education has greatly assisted by its patronage.

In 1928, 842 bushels of Irish Cobbler Potatoes were distributed to school pupils in five pound bags. 30,888 pupils received these bags which proved to be foundation stock for the farm, being an important step in the direction of standardization of our early potato products. In the same year 296 bushels of Green Mountain potatoes were distributed. These represent the type of later potato. 649 bushels of Dooley potatoes were distributed. The excellence of these varieties impressed people and today the Province of Ontario is fast approaching the position where carload lots are collected of one variety true to type and size. We were losing our markets in Ontario because New Brunswick was sending what the people wanted.

In 1928, 108 bushels of O.A.C. 144 oats were distributed in $\frac{3}{4}$ pound lots to 8,840 pupils, O.A.C. No. 3 oats 15 bushels, Banner oats $48\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and Alaska oats $23\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

In 1928, $133\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of O.A.C. No. 21 barley were distributed in 1 lb. lots to 8,193 pupils. This is the most important variety of barley on the North American continent and, as the initials indicate, originated at the Ontario Agricultural College. It began with one selected seed and in three years 48 bushels were available for sowing. The importance of good seed is taught to the pupil and it is wonderful how quickly the results are noticed in the field crops.

Wheat was also distributed, but in smaller quantities, for little plots which were harvested. Marquis wheat is spring wheat but

generally speaking does not play an important part in our field crops in Ontario. Our forefathers grew spring wheat, but it is more important in Western Canada. 1 pound lots were distributed to 5,655 pupils.

In 1928. 22,688 pupils received registered grain and 53,576 pupils received registered or certified grain or potatoes.

Supplies were as follows:

Potatoes	53,576	experimental packets
Beet, carrot, onion, parsnip ..	63,700	
Mangold, turnips	19,100	
Corn, velds and sweet	24,111	
Flowers	72,100	
Field peas	320	
	BABY CHICKS	DOZ. EGGS
Barrel Plymouth Rocks	9,520	11,138
White Wyandottes	492	300
White Leghorns	1,402	797
	11,414	12,235

In 1928 there were:

School Fairs	560
Schools co-operating	4,859
Pupils attending	135,153
School plots	162,199
Entries	317,371
Children attending	158,841
Adults attending	204,046
Total attending	362,887
Championship Fairs	25

I am sure you will agree that the Rural School Fair, which began to develop in our own County of Waterloo some 21 years ago, has developed to vast proportions requiring a large staff and organization for its operation.

The work is accomplishing what was intended. We hope to have our people realize that the soil is God's best gift to man and that the position of the husbandman is after all of very great importance to the state. We are a young country. We hope to imitate Great Britain who long years ago began to make herself the live stock centre of the world. The Island of Jersey is only about 6 miles by 12 miles in size but it has become the producer of one of the most famous breeds of dairy cattle. Incidentally Jersey has loaned more money to Great Britain than any area of its size.

Queen Victoria, under whose reign the British Empire expanded, was keenly interested in agriculture and knew the pedigrees of every animal she owned. She personally chose the animals to be sold and those to be retained. In Great Britain they apologize if they live in the city. The correct thing is to be a land owner.

We are anxious through our agricultural work to have people on the land producers of articles of quality. As a result of egg grading the consumption of eggs has doubled in a very few years. Nowadays we have a standard and we know what we are buying when we get our eggs. We worked hard to improve bacon with the result that, with our tourist trade which amounts to about 2½ millions of dollars in a year, we eat it up ourselves, as the product is so good.

So important has the development been and so far-reaching the results that I hope the proposal to have a simple tablet erected on the school house where the first school fair was held will meet with the approval of the Waterloo Historical Society. Financing will be no difficulty and I am sure the Province of Ontario will heartily approve of the idea of honouring the originator of the scheme, which has done so much here and in other countries to have our school pupils take an interest at an early age in the science of agriculture. School Fair work will expand in usefulness. Many features will be added, e.g., reforestation one of them. We have swept off 90% of our forests in the last 100 years. Fuel enters largely into our cost of living. Our forefathers never dreamed that we would be in the position in which we find ourselves to-day.

We have about 350,000 children attending our schools. Over one-third were in attendance at our rural school fairs in one year.

REMINISCENCES OF BERLIN (NOW KITCHENER)

BY JABOB STROH

Contributed by Joseph M. Snyder.

PART I. SETTLEMENT — EARLY VILLAGERS AND BUILDINGS

The first settlers in Waterloo Township had large farms, four hundred acres and over, the lot sub-divisions of the German Company Tract. Joseph Schneider settled on Queen Street South, Bishop Benjamin Eby at the south-east side, Abram Weber on the corner of King and Wilmot Streets and David Weber in the neighborhood of the later Grand Trunk Railway station. After the railway was built David Weber moved to Weber Street, named after him, to a location opposite the present Zion Church. Samuel Schneider and Elias Schneider settled in Waterloo. John Brubacher arrived from Pennsylvania in 1816 and took up his lot of the German Company Tract which was in the district of the County House of Refuge.

Throughout the county here and there little settlements consisting of a few houses, a blacksmith shop, perhaps a tavern and probably a cooper shop and weaver shop, began to appear. Only those settlements which had possible water-powers had any hope of growing to villages or towns. Preston, Galt, Bridgeport and Waterloo were in this class.

For a long time the vicinity of Berlin was known as the sand-hills. In the locality where the hospital and Collegiate Institute now stand were hills over which loaded wagons could hardly be drawn. On a windy day the sand would form ridges. There was a troublesome sand-hill from Queen Street eastward on Church and another one at the corner of King and Frederick Streets. This latter was cut down about eight or nine feet to the level of the cellar floors, some time after the first buildings had been erected.

The easterly part of the settlement was known as Ben Eby's. Queen Street South was the Schneider road.

In 1830 the village centre was established by Phineas Varnum who, by permission of Joseph Schneider, started a blacksmith shop on the site of the present Walper House. A moderately sized house, 35' by 25', about 40' southwest of the blacksmith shop, was used as a tavern. In the same year the first store in the settlement was opened by William, David and Frederick Miller on the site of the present Post Office.

There were few houses in the hamlet until a number of immigrants arrived directly from Germany, after 1820. John Eby, druggist and chemist, who had his shop a little west of the present Eby Street, related that when immigrants arrived it was the custom, such was the scarcity of buildings, to form a "bee" including farmers and villagers, to erect log houses for the new-comers. A number of these primitive dwellings were in the locality of the present Post Office. It is related that after one of these bees, the company being assembled in Varnum's blacksmith shop or tavern, the proposal was made that the hamlet should be given a name and someone suggested Berlin in honor of the German immigrants. The suggestion was joyously received. Jacob Stroh's mother, adopted in 1827 by Abram Weber when she was three years old, often told Mr. Stroh of her remembrance of the day when Mr. Weber, who had assisted at the bee, came home and told how the little hamlet had that day received the name of Berlin. This occurred probably in 1833. Mr. Stroh has a document dated 1833 in which Berlin first appears as the name of the hamlet. H. W. Peterson, publisher of the "Canada Museum", the first newspaper in the county, from 1835-1840, is authority that in 1835 there were only 25 dwellings in the place.

King Street, Queen Street and Frederick Street, being the main entrances from the surrounding country, were from the beginning the principal streets of the village. These streets are not normal with points of the compass. King Street changes direction several times. At the C.N.R. crossing its direction is about northwest, at an angle with the railway of about 45 degrees. It keeps on turning and finally in the main part of Waterloo it runs due north and south. Queen Street and Frederick Street are approximately at right angles to King Street. Conventionally King Street is called east and west from Queen Street, and Queen Street north and south from King Street. Particulars of the buildings and occupants for these streets follow:

KING STREET, SOUTH SIDE

From the Berlin (Kitchener)-Waterloo boundary, east of Union Street, the first building was on the corner of Mount Hope Street. This was a small brick building occupied by Andrew Pihale. At the rear of his lot was a small, one-story frame building occupied by Peter Vogt, a laborer.

The locality between Mount Hope and Green Street was known as the Greenbush. It was a stretch of heavy pine woods of large trees. In 1860-61 several fires started in the back of the woods, the southwesterly side, and the west winds blew the flames as far as King Street.

At the easterly corner of Green Street there stood a one-and-a-half story frame building, lengthwise with King Street and about 25 feet back on of the street line, with a small verandah in front, occupied by Mrs. DeKay. A well, 80 or 90 feet deep, was sunk, probably 1840, about 30 feet back from the street. The location would be between the two present Roschman houses.

About 1858 or '59 a frame house with a gable towards King Street and a little porch in front stood on the site adjoining the present Collegiate Institute. This was occupied by Mr. Henry Bachman, photographer. His gallery was on Queen Street South where the Franklin Hotel was located. The house was later moved to Braun Street at the rear of Shanley Street, and the gallery to the third floor of the Canadian Block.

We come to a log cabin, moved there, occupied by a negro, Levi Carroll, a one-legged ex-slave from the Southern States. He lived there for a number of years. This building had been erected in Waterloo in 1820 and was Waterloo's first school house. Carroll owned several acres between his dwelling and Agnes Street. His land, which he did not plough but cultivated with a long handled hoe only, was planted with corn from year to year and looked something like a plantation field in the south. Descendants of his lived in the log cabin after his death. Later, this building was moved to the Waterloo Park and in its place a concrete two-story building with a hip roof was erected by Dr. Schnarr, his house and surgery.

From Wellington Street easterly, there was an open space until about 1880, when Mr. William Hendry of the Mutual Life Assurance Company erected a residence for himself on the corner and retained a good-sized lot around it. He was a noted horticulturist and grew rare shrubs and flowers.

Between the Hendry house and the Grand Trunk Railway tracks were no buildings for many years. The Grand Trunk westerly extension from Guelph was completed through Berlin in 1856.* Next to the G.T.R. track on the southerly side was the Preston and Berlin Railway station located on part of the present site of the Canadian Goodrich plant. Later the building was used for a smithy.

East of the Grand Trunk tracks and long before the railway was built was Mr. Abram Weber's house and barn, his farm extending a good distance back along what became Wilmot Street. In 1830 the field on Wilmot Street was known as the bushfield, and deer were still to be seen there, as remembered by Mr. Stroh's mother.

*See Waterloo County Railway History, 1917 Annual Report W.H.S.

On the site of the Weber farm buildings Crown Attorney W. H. Bowlby had his place, Bowhill, for many years.* The fine house, built in 1861, was latterly the office of the Goodrich Company, until it was torn down in 1930.

Between Wilmot and Francis Streets there were no buildings until 1850 when Reinhold Lang moved his tannery there from Foundry Street, now Ontario Street. Mr. Lang built for himself a two-story brick house with verandah the entire length of the building on the southerly corner of Francis and King Streets in 1855. The ground between Wilmot and Francis Streets was springy and so desirable for a tannery. The water supply was good, keeping filled a sump or water-hole dug out twelve feet square.

About half way in the block from Francis to Water Street was a dwelling occupied by Frederick Lake, mason, about 1855.

Water to Gaukel Street.—At the Water Street corner stood, before 1867, a large frame building used mainly during the winter months as a drill shed for the local militia. The building was at one time used as a skating rink. Later it was moved to Woodside Park on Queen Street South and used for Township Fairs, and other purposes. Next easterly were two houses, one-story high, with gables toward King Street, owned by Rev. F. W. Tuerk and built about 1860. Next an unpainted frame building, used as a shop, stood on the westerly corner of Gaukel Street. At the rear of this shop there was another frame building, moved there from Factory Street, used as a felt factory by Feick & Co., the partners being Mr. Haller, Manager, and Mr. Feick. Later, when J. Y. Shantz took over the felt business the building was converted into dwellings and used for some time, when it was torn down. The site is now occupied by the Salvation Army Barracks.

Gaukel to Foundry Street (now Ontario Street).—After a vacant lot on the corner there was a one and one-half storey frame building with gable facing King Street, occupied by the late Frederick Gaukel in 1852 and '53, when he died there. The building was later moved to the corner and used by Mr. Woelfle as a plough shop. After Mr. Gaukel's death his executors built a one and one-half storey brick house for his widow next to the house just mentioned. This brick house was taken down by Messrs. Brown & Erb who built their glove factory on the site.

Hall's Lane went through to Queen Street. There was for a time a blacksmith shop on the corner of Hall's Lane occupied, if memory rightly serves, by Matthew Stricker.

*See W. H. Bowlby biography, 1917 Report W.H.S.

In 1850 John Winger erected a building about half way between Gaukel and Foundry Streets and occupied the first floor as a pump factory. He used steam power, a novelty in those days, and had an old-fashioned upright engine built by Crombie & Co. of Galt. He made pumps, broom handles, etc. The second floor of the building was operated by Matthias Wegenast as a sash and door factory. Later there was a saw mill in the basement. Several accidents occurred in this saw mill: Helwig Scholl's leg was cut off as was also John Koch's arm, by the saw. Mr. Winger, apparently in difficulty with his creditors, suddenly left the village, after which the building was taken over by Martin Simpson, who had operated the Bowman & Correll factory at the east end of the town, and the building became known as the Simpson factory, the product being mostly furniture. At the rear of the Simpson factory stood a two storey frame building, used by W. H. Goetze, (cousin and brother-in-law of Louis Breithaupt) as a tobacco factory. Mr. Goetze came from New York early in the 60's. During the closing years of the American Civil War the factory found difficulty in getting tobacco, then mostly supplied from the Southern States.

Next easterly were the foundry buildings of Huber & Ahrens, operated from 1840 to 1853. There were four separate buildings, 30 or 40 feet back from the King Street line. In the moulding shop, Mr. Stroh remembers seeing the glittering metal run out from the cupola, at casting time, when he was a boy. The woodworking and power building was a two-storey brick structure with a smoke stack about 50 feet high. The second floor of the building was used for painting and finishing. On the Foundry Street side there was an outside stairway and incline to let down finished machinery. A third building was used for making agricultural machines, threshing cylinders and ploughs. Separators were not made at that time. Near Foundry Street there was a two-storey building with gable toward King Street, used also for woodworking and for the office. In this building three pianos, the first to be made in Berlin, were turned out in 1852. These were upright pianos, hand-made all except the keyboard. The artisan was J. Maas and he made the pianos, one for Charles Ahrens, one for Henry S. Huber and one for Charles Hendry of Conestoga. This latter building was later moved alongside of Winger's pump shop and used as a cigar factory for a time; eventually it was converted into a dwelling. The moulding shop of the foundry was later used as an ashery. After Mr. Ahrens died in 1853 the foundry buildings were sold by auction to Sheriff Davidson who owned them for a number of years.

Foundry to Queen Street.—Almost the whole of this block was a spongy swamp, with willow trees along the edge. Cattle could scarcely go into it as they would sink. Up to 1850 there was no

building up to Gaukel's Hotel at the corner of Queen Street. Along the street front there was an elevated sidewalk erected on cedar posts with stringers. The sidewalk was about six feet wide and high enough to enable boys to explore underneath as, of course, they used to do. About 1858, Osborne Spiers & Co., erected a three-storey brick building, later known as Spiers' Block, on the Foundry Street corner. The building contained two stores fronting on King Street, one occupied by Wm. Spiers as a grocery and wine and spirit merchant, and the other a dry goods store first occupied by Mr. Stanton and later by W. H. G. Knowles who had been clerk at Stanton's.

The members of the first Berlin band, organized in 1855, had rooms on the third floor of the building and met there for practice. Next to Spiers' Block there was for many years a vacant lot and next to that a small, one-storey frame building with gable toward King Street, ten feet back from the street line, used by Wm. Brown, the first stone cutter and tombstone maker in Berlin. He was also painter, paper-hanger, glazer, and dealer in marble and stone. Next to this, about 1856, Lehnen Brothers had a frame building one storey and a half high, occupied as tinsmith shop and store for tinware, the shop being at the rear. In 1860 this building was replaced by the Snyder Block, a narrow, three-story brick building. Frederick Snyder, who had been apprentice at Lehnen Bros., had this building. He was very industrious and in the habit of working until one and two o'clock in the morning when he came to own the business.

Next was a frame building, a story and a half, partly occupied by Charles Geddes, seedsman, and partly by the office of W. H. Bowlby, barrister and attorney-at-law, later County Crown Attorney.

Victoria Block, erected by John A. Mackie in 1855, came next. Mackie was a dealer in dry goods, groceries, crockery, boots and shoes. Samuel Date first occupied the other half as a hardware store. Later the proprietors were John Fennel and George Graber.

The Victoria Block was considered one of the finest places along King Street. It was a two-story, brick building with a veranda rail at the top, along the King Street front.

Next came a two storey brick building occupied by Wm. Gaul as tailor shop and agency for the Wanless Sewing machine. Gaul had the first sewing machine that was brought to Berlin. It was operated in the show window of the store as a curiosity. With his sewing machine he did an extensive business. The machine had a heavy cast iron frame, was manufactured by the Wanless Co. of Hamilton and brought to Berlin about 1861.

Next, well back and at the bottom of a slope from King Street, was the barn of Gaukel's Hotel, extending back to Hall's Lane.

Gaukel's was the first considerable Hotel in Berlin. Frederick Gaukel, who had come from Pennsylvania in 1820, purchased a tract of lots in 1833 from Joseph Schneider on the westerly corner of Queen and King Streets, the site formerly occupied by Phineas Vernum's blacksmith shop, and thereon erected a two story frame building with a wide Colonial style veranda. Candidates at election spoke from this veranda to the crowd on the street, and it had other like uses. The little house standing in the rear, which Phineas Varnum had used for a tavern, was used as a kitchen. The hotel woodshed came next. It was a frame building.

When judges came to Berlin for County Court they stayed at this hotel and Henry Stroh would be asked to forage for speckled trout and partridge, Mr. Gaukel wishing to place something special before his distinguished guests. In 1851 Gaukel had a bear tied by a chain to a post in the barnyard on King Street. There was a cross board on top of the post to which the bear could climb and become a public exhibition. In the early years Indians, wrapped in their government blankets, were in the habit of calling at the house for something to eat. The woods along the Conestoga River abounded in butternuts and these, gathered in the fall, served to entertain the guests on Sunday afternoons. Henry Bachman was an early bartender at the hotel.

Frederick Gaukel died in 1853. His son George thereafter had the hotel for one year, paying \$140.00 rent to the Estate. James Potter, who came from Bridgeport, then bought the place and changed its name to The Great Western Hotel. He took down the heavy colonial veranda and replaced it with a new one of iron posts and iron railings. The veranda continued to be a rostrum for political orators. Hon. Michael Hamilton Foley, Post Master General, and Mr. I. E. Bowman, for many years Member of Parliament for North Waterloo, spoke from it. Potter had a large swinging sign on a post at the corner facing King Street. On a windy day the squeak of the swinging sign could be heard throughout the village. On the sign were the proprietor's name, the name of the hotel and a picture of The Great Eastern Steamship, by far the largest ship of its time.

Queen to Benton Street.—A few feet back of King Street and about 15 feet from South Queen Street was a vaulted cellar built of field stone by Peter Rebscher in 1838-39. In 1855 Sheriff Davidson bought this cellar from Paul Schmidt. He erected a frame building extending from the corner, partly using material brought from a former building at New Aberdeen, a village about five and one-

half miles southwest of Berlin, where he had also a store business. Jacob Stroh helped to lath the building, receiving 75c as a day's wage. The new building was called The California Block and contained several stores. George Davidson, son of the Sheriff, occupied the corner store as a Grocery and Dry Goods business. Next there was a shed with outside stairway leading to a dance hall above it. The shed was used by the guests of Schmidt's Tavern known as the Farmer's Inn. In the rear of the shed there was a brewery operated by Peter Rebscher, who started to brew about 1830. The process of the Rebscher brewery was to soak the grain for 24 hours, then spread it on the cellar floor and shift it around until it commenced to sprout, after which it was carried upstairs again and put into a dry-kiln about 20 x 20 feet in size, the grain being on screens exposed to the heat coming from below. The dry malt was crushed and ground between iron rollers turned by hand. Later on a steam engine supplied the required power. Mr. Rebscher had this brewery until about 1855, when he moved to Frederick Street on Spetz Street.

Sheriff Davidson bought the shed and converted it into two stores. One of these was occupied by Conrad Schmidt who sold wines, liquors, groceries and hardware. Yost Kimmel had a meat shop under the stores.

Next came an open space and a well and next to that a building which was used 1830 to 1835 as a church by a body known as Millerites whose main article of belief was that the world was coming to an end in 1835. Many of the Millerites, faithful to their belief, sold their properties and household effects. The building was about 1840 occupied by Paul Schmidt, as the Farmer's Inn already spoken of.

Next came an alleyway and next to that William Moore's general store. Mr. Moore's residence was next to his store. Later on it had a clock factory on the second floor for a short time. Next came a three-story building erected in 1860 and next to that no building for a long time until the Boehmer Block was erected. This had a clock factory on the second floor for a short time. Next came a building occupied by Mr. Hymmen, erected between 1850 and 1855. The building was painted a buff color and occupied as a bakery. In 1860, E. R. Hayne had a bakery and confectionery store in the Hymmen building. Next came a two-story frame building located on the site of the westerly half of the present Post Office and occupied by William, David and Frederick Miller as the first general store in Berlin. The location was opposite the end of Frederick Street. J. F. Kannengieser had a tailor shop and was also dealer in fancy goods in this building at one time. In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. John Albright occupied part of the building as a dressmaking and millinery shop. Later on Mr. Rooke had a lock

and gunsmith shop on the street floor while his family lived above. There was a high board fence on the Benton Street line with balsam trees planted along the inside.

Benton to Eby Street.—Successive occupation was as follows: From Benton Street easterward, before 1855, a one-story brick building with gable facing King Street was erected at the corner and used by Jacob Benner as blacksmith shop. Later Benner moved to West Montrose and the next occupant was Valentine Gildner and after him his son John Gildner. This blacksmith shop continued until comparatively recent years. A frame building painted white, with veranda in front, was Gildner's residence..

Vacant lot.

A tinsmith shop owned by Mr. Lehn. This had a nice front with two good-sized glass windows on either side of the door.

A dwelling house built by Henry Rothaermel 1848-9. He was a carpenter and later was market clerk and tax collector.

A lane.

A one and one-half story building, with gable facing King Street and a verandah extending over the sidewalk, occupied by a Mr. Coleman 1855-1860. Adjoining it was a warehouse. The store passed to Coleman's son and then to John Kegel. Later John George Schmidt, shoemaker, occupied the building.

A lane.

A double, frame building about 50 feet along King St.; the east half used as a dwelling had a veranda; the west half was occupied by Charles Koehn, shoemaker.

Open space.

Dwelling of Gabriel Bowman, carpenter, who built the house.

A one and one-half story building occupied by Balzar Allendorf, a coverlet weaver, about 1840. Allendorf later moved to New Hamburg. There was a veranda at the front of the house and under it a well. Cattle ran at large in the streets at this time and one Sunday afternoon a steer got on the veranda floor, which was partly rotted, broke through, fell into the well and had to be pulled out by means of a windlass. The building was torn down later.

A frame building occupied by Henry Sippel, former employee of Allendorf, as a weaver's shop.

In 1855 there was a frame building one and one-half story high along King Street, divided into two parts, one part a dwelling and the other part a hat shop, owned by John Kidder, who made felt hats and old-fashioned bonnets. The shop was a few steps above the sidewalk level.

A dwelling.

A one and one-half story frame building lengthwise with King Street occupied by a widow, Mrs. Caroline Lehnen.

A driveway.

A two story brick building with gable toward King Street, occupied by J. J. Lehnen, son of the widow Lehnen, as a copper and tinsmith shop and a store. Lehnen made his own tinware. Later Jacob Doebler occupied this building as a bakery.

A one and one-half story frame building with gable toward King Street occupied by George Yantz, a cabinet maker. He had a tavern in this same building for a time, and lived there.

In the early years a garden.

A small shop with sloping roof used by Christian Enslin as a book store and book-bindery, the first book-bindery in Berlin. Enslin arrived in Berlin about 1830. Jacob Stroh remembers going with his father to the store to buy school supplies. Enslin later was editor, for Henry Eby, the publisher, of the *Deutsche Canadier*, which began publication in 1840.

Enslin's house, one and one-half story, frame, standing lengthwise with King Street and having a veranda over the door, was on the site of Dr. Hett's present office and house. At the rear there was an orchard.

About 60 feet back of King Street there was a house built by Henry Eby. Shubel Randall, brother of George Randall, lived in it later. In 1860 the building was destroyed by fire and a servant girl, Dina Hertz, perished in the flames. The walls remaining standing, the house was re-built, and is still in use.

A brick building, abutting on King Street with gable facing the street, was Henry Eby's printing office. The main floor was six or seven feet above the sidewalk level. In 1860 this building was changed to a church and was the first Anglican Church in Berlin.

A frame building, one end of which was used by Henry Bowman as a general store; he lived in the other end. This was known as the Bowman building. Later William Stein had a tailor shop in it and after him William Thoms used it as a shoe repair shop.

Eby to Cedar Street.—On the corner a one and one-half story frame building, lengthwise with King Street, occupied by Adam Jaeckel as a bakery. Jaeckel had a high reputation as a baker and guarded the secret of his process. The story is that he had his bake-oven in the basement of the building, where in the evening he would set dough for about forty loaves of bread. He would then put the cover on the baking trough and sleep on it. When the dough would rise sufficiently, about three or four o'clock in the morning, it would wake him. He would then proceed with his baking and later go fishing, of which he was very fond. Later on this building, painted drab, was used by Town Constable Joachim.

A garden.

A one and one-half story building lengthwise with King Street occupied by John Heller in 1813 as a jewelry and watchmaking shop.

Residence occupied by Philip Moogk, as cabinetmaker and carpenter.

A two story frame building with gable facing King Street, occupied by Gottlieb Rathman, a tailor. The same building was used 1850-55 as a tavern by a Mr. Jahn. Bandmaster Kayser occupied one end of the building after 1864. Kayser also had a saloon and beer garden, the latter a place of general entertainment during the summer months, with concerts, dances, etc.

Cedar to Albert Street.—At the corner Enoch Ziegler's carriage factory, a good-sized and well-known shop which continued for many years.

A brick building, one story and a half, lengthwise with King Street, occupied by Yost Stroh as shoemaker shop and dwelling. Later this was made into a two story building.

Next an open space.

A two story frame building, crowned with a bell tower, with a boiler house and engine in the rear. The bell is said to have been cracked on a New Year's night by too violent ringing. In any event its sound was impaired. The building as a factory was at one time operated by Cornell & Bowman. It changed tenants from time to time and occasionally was idle. In 1867 Henry Stricker used it as a woolen mill and William Simpson used it at one time. The building was unpainted. It was eventually destroyed by fire.

Another factory building with gable toward King Street and a one story veranda in front.

A two story brick dwelling, well back from the street, occupied by A. H. Mowat, general agent and Deputy Clerk. He was the father of Jim Mowat, known as Moses Oates and, as a weather prophet, active on the Toronto Globe for some years. Jim Mowat was a school mate of Jacob Stroh at the Central School. He published almanacs and was known throughout the province.

Albert to Cameron Street.—The first building was a two story dwelling back from the street line, occupied by John Oetzel in 1850-60 as a tavern. Later the building was dismantled, the walls remaining standing. It was rebuilt as a one storey building.

A building, the dwelling of John Eichenhauer.

A brick building occupied by Charles Geddes, seedsman, with garden in front and a high wall at the back.

A frame building occupied by William Hertz.

Cameron Street eastward.—A fine large holding extending along King Street to almost opposite the Mennonite Church, was Sheriff Davidson's place, Forest Hill, with square Colonial brick house, still standing, although materially changed, on a commanding hill.

Benjamin Eby's farm, occupied and owned later by his son, Elias Eby. J. Y. Shantz's farm, originally the Eby farm, with a large dam and saw mill. The pond was westerly of the present Doon Twines factory, was of good size, was fed by two creeks and gave water power for Shantz's saw mill for many years. There was no steam power. The ice supply for Berlin was largely taken from this pond in the earlier years.

KING STREET, NORTH SIDE.

Union Street to Pine Street.—A narrow, two story brick building occupied by Christian Heinrich, a labourer. The gable was toward King Street.

A one and one-half story frame building moved from Waterloo and erected opposite Mt. Hope Street, used as a dwelling. This house is still standing. Back of King Street on the north side there was a pine forest which was gradually lumbered off. The stumps were raised by men who made an occupation of doing this. They had a heavy timber tripod frame with a long screw working through a head mounted on the peak of the tripod. The screw was raised by means of a suitable heavy nut which had a lever arm, extending outward and downward, to which horses were hitched and moved

in circular path around the tripod, thus turning the nut and gradually raising the screw. The bottom of the screw had a cross-head from which hung chains which were fastened round the roots of the great pine stumps, and thus gradually pulled the whole stump out of the ground.

At the corner of Pine Street a small frame building occupied by Mr. Hoffman, wood turner, who mostly made small household utensils.

Pine Street.

Open space with gravel pit at the rear and a lime kiln where now is the Waterloo water tower. The gravel pit was operated by Frederick Hagen. About 1860 a brick dwelling, still standing, was erected in front of the lime kiln and occupied by Mr. Glady.

Opposite the present Collegiate Institute, Rev. W. F. Bindeman had four acres on which he erected a dwelling near King Street. He had an orchard some of which is still bearing fruit. His house is still standing, but he later moved to Young Street, where he died. His Young St. house was later occupied by Frederick Von Neubron. Rev. Bindeman moved on a Sunday on account of a fire which had started in the Greenbush across the road. It was a strong fire, fanned by the wind, so that a large part of the Greenbush, which was nearly all pine, was destroyed. The Berlin and Waterloo fire brigades, working conjointly, eventually got control and prevented the fire from extending across the road to the pine woods there. Rev. Bindeman's house did not burn as had been feared. It was later moved further toward the water tower where it is still standing. Its first location was in front of the present Carmel Church property.

The first well in this locality. It was about 70 or 80 feet deep. Before it was sunk, in 1840, local dwellers had to go up King Street about half a mile to where is now Bauer's shoddy mill, in Waterloo, for their water supply.

A two story frame building, cottage roof, erected by Benjamin Rothwell, in which lived, for a number of years, a man and his wife, who had come from Germany. This man also was a wood turner, making kitchen utensils such as spoons, ladles, etc.

Willow Street.

A frame building parallel with King Street occupied by Bosenberger, a shoemaker, who lived there probably from 1855-60.

A building on the ground level with a veranda extending its length occupied by Dr. James Whiting, during 1855-60.

A garden.

A stretch of forest, hardwood and pine, from Louisa to Wellington Street, with some pine trees at the corner of Shanley Street, where is now Casper Braun's house. From Wellington Street crossing somewhat diagonally over vacant land, was the way from Waterloo to the Grand Trunk Ry. station in Berlin. At the northwest corner of King and Wellington Streets, there was a hotel with a large barn, used by teams from the country. A Mr. Proudlove built the hotel. It was later occupied by Levi Weber and after him by Henry Glebe.

A one and one-half story frame building, facing King Street, with a brick building in the rear and a large barn along King Street. the location later occupied by H. L. Janzen. Open space somewhat wooded, to the Grand Trunk track. East of the Grand Trunk there was a swampy section which, in wet weather, became almost impassable. It was not unusual for farmers' wagons to be stuck in the mud of the road.

Francis Street.

A two story house occupied by Mr. Euler, a preacher known somewhat as "Bettel bretiger", who lived for a time in Bridgeport. He was in the habit of going about collecting money ostensibly to build a church. The church was never built. At the site of the present Kaufman Rubber Company building there were two high frame houses built by Bruno Schmidt, whose widow continued to live there after his death. The sidewalk was raised above the ground level.

From Francis to Water Street.—The ground was used by H. F. J. Jackson for stabling, etc., on his contract for building the Grand Trunk Railway through a large part of Waterloo County. Later he built his residence on this plot.

The plot east of Water Street was used as a drill ground by the Berlin Volunteer Company of the Waterloo Battalion, 1864-67. They mostly drilled in the evenings and had some quite young volunteers, Jacob Stroh, 16 years, one of them. The trustees of the New Jerusalem Church bought the corner in 1869 and in 1870 erected the present Church. This had the first pipe organ in Berlin, built by Claus Maas of Preston.

Haller's hat and felt-working shop. He made the first felt boots and shoes, worn largely by the farmers, in winter, in this vicinity.

Open space up to Henry Brickner's house.

A frame building one and one-half story high and located a little back of the street. Later a brick building was erected on the

open space. At the westerly corner of Young Street Mr. Bricker built a cooperage in 1860.

At the easterly corner of Young and King Streets was Wendell Brunner's blacksmith shop, a rough frame building. Behind it, on Young Street, was another frame building used as a waggon shop by Christian Humbrecht.

Vacant place and next a three story brick building, lengthwise with King Street, divided into two parts, used as stores for a short time. Later it was a paint shop and still later a warehouse for the Simpson factory across the road. The third floor of this building was the first habitat of the Berlin Militia, organized in 1861 at the time of the American Civil War. Colonel Pickering was the first drill master. He was sent from England to drill the Canadian Militia. The local company had at first no rifles and had to use wooden substitutes for their drills.

A three story brick building erected by C. Schneucker and used as a hotel. The third floor was a large hall used for a number of years, for balls and concerts. Paul Schmidt moved into the building in 1860. It was then called the Schneucker and Schmidt Hotel. A later landlord was Mr. Zinger and the name was changed to The North American Hotel. Toward the rear and just east of the Hotel was a barn and horse shed, with wide approach from King Street.

A one and one-half story frame house 15 or 20 feet back from the street line with gable and veranda facing King Street, occupied by Paul Schmidt and later by his widow.

A very early building one and one-half story, rough cast; the dwelling of Sam Trout, a blacksmith. A later occupant was James Godbold, son of Godbold who lived on the corner of Wellington and King Streets. Jacob, son of James, brakeman on the Grand Trunk, was killed while on top of a freight car in St. Mary's, the train passing under a low bridge which Godbold did not see as he was looking at a circus beside the track.

A tailor shop was also in this building which stood originally at the corner of Foundry and King Streets.

A two story brick building with gable toward King Street and occupied by Henry Gauntley. On the second floor there was a paint shop and at the rear a wagon shop.

A brick building, the blacksmith shop, for many years, of Sam Trout.

A vacant lot.

At the Foundry St. corner a frame building, Reinhold Lang's tannery with his house, alongside, one and one-half story with frame porch. Later Mr. Lang moved his business to Charles Street, the site of the present Lang Tanning Co. plant. Jacob Y. Shantz erected the Canadian Block, three story brick, corner of King and Foundry Streets, in 1856. The front was set back from the street line and had a verandah extending to the edge of the sidewalk. There were three stores, the corner, Cole and Graf, druggists; then Wm. Young, groceries and liquors; and next H. S. Huber, general store. The old blacksmith shop was used as a warehouse by Huber.

The Canadian Block while still fairly new, burned down about 1862 in the Spring. The fire started in the corner drug store, during the night. The walls remained standing after the fire was out but were considered dangerous and were pulled down by the firemen. One wall, in this operation, fell on H. S. Huber's warehouse, which had not been burned and in which he had large quantities of supplies. The firemen were blamed for not having notified Huber so that he could have removed his goods before the wall was thrown over.

Foundry Street, (now Ontario Street).

Jacob and John Hoffman, brothers, who came from Pennsylvania, erected a furniture factory on the corner about 1840. It was a two story frame building extending along King St., had 25 to 30 employees and a 15 h.p. engine brought from Buffalo.

Eby's history gives John Hoffman as having come from Pennsylvania in 1825; Jacob, almost two years older, seems to have come before. They both worked at carpentry, etc., for a number of years before starting the factory in which enterprise they were assisted by Benjamin Eby. On the ridge of the factory roof there was a belfry with the only larger bell in Berlin. This bell served not only the factory but the village as well, ringing at 7 in the morning, at 12, at 1 and at 6 o'clock in the evening. It was used also as a fire bell and was tolled for funerals.

By some prank or spite the bell was stolen in 1850 before there was a night watchman at the factory, and disappeared for two or three years. Eventually it was found in a well at the corner of Duke and College Streets, put back in place on the Hoffman factory and later was taken to a belfry on the Simpson factory spoken of, where it was used until this factory was discontinued. It was then taken to the pavilion in Victoria Park and was melted down when the pavilion was destroyed by fire.

Behind the Hoffman factory there was a pond, about three feet deep, fed by a spring, the water being used for the factory

boiler, etc. About 1860 a frame building, used by the firm for a warehouse, covered the site of the spring. Further back there was a saw mill, also a planing mill, the first of its kind in Berlin. A two story frame building extending along Foundry Street was later added to the factory and used as a turning shop. At the rear of this building was the factory boiler house.

Next to the factory on King Street there was a three story brick building. The ground floor was used as a store, called the Berlin Warehouse. Jacob Hoffman, who by this time was alone in the business, John having gone to Waterloo, announced himself as dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, china, glassware, crockery, and paint and oils and manufacturer of all kinds of furniture, also sash doors, etc., selling low for cash. An overhead passage way on a bridge connected the second stories of the factory and brick building. Over the store was the paint shop and in the rear a warehouse. Hoffman's store was later occupied by William Schmidt, son of Rev. Wm. Schmidt, an early minister of the Evangelical Church. Schmidt had a dry goods store only, known as the Golden Lion store because of a large gilt lion over the entrance. Isaac Hoffman, son of Jacob, carried on the factory and store for several years; later John S. Anthes was in possession while Hoffman went to Waterloo and continued the furniture business there with Adam Klippert and Martin Wegenast as partners. Jacob and John Hoffman erected a number of houses in Berlin.

Jacob Hoffman was very stout, weighing over 300 pounds. He was a member of the Evangelical Church. For a time he served on the village council. He resided on Foundry Street in the rear of the Canadian Block in a square, hip roof, two story, frame house, until it was destroyed by fire, when he moved to the west side of Foundry Street, south, where now is the Robe & Clothing Co. building. Here he had a one and one-half story frame house with a large two story addition at the rear where were lodged apprentices and other factory employees. There was a small portico over the front door and a porch extending along the northerly side of the house.

Next to the Hoffman warehouse there was a saloon and restaurant occupied by a Mr. Unger. He served, among other things, oysters which came in small wooden, 1-gal. kegs. Adjoining Hoffman's store there was the tailor shop of H. J. Nahrgang, later occupied by Henry Glebe, an early band master; next a store differently occupied at various times and next the shoe store of Wm. Niehaus. A three story brick building occupied by Wm. Young as a grocery. Mr. Young eventually went to the Canadian Block and the store was used for various purposes, among them auction sales in the evening. Here there was sold the first white

crockery offered in Berlin. Later the building was occupied by the Berliner Journal.

A one and one-half story frame building with gable toward King St. and a veranda, occupied by Mr. Fuchs, a tailor and shoemaker, whose wife assisted her husband as expert in repairing clocks. The family lived in the building. About 1865 the frame building was moved to the rear and Fuchs' block erected on the street. The ground floor had three stores, the west one occupied by Mr. Fuchs, the middle by John Kayser, dry goods merchant, and the third one by Tindall Simpson and Sons, shoemakers and tailors. The first building on part of the Fuchs' block site was a rough frame structure used by one Susand, colored, who was the first barber in Berlin.

A two story brick building with gable facing King Street, occupied by Christian Garman, harness maker, who later moved to New Hamburg and started a tannery. This building was later occupied by Levi Gaukel, son of Frederick Gaukel, after his father's death. He had a small hotel known as The Red Lion. In 1860 Urban Prinzer succeeded Gaukel and continued the hotel for a short time.

A two and one-half story brick building with gable facing King St. was occupied by Levi Gaukel, as a butcher shop after he gave up the hotel next door. Jacob Gaukel was associated with Levi. Later George Debus occupied this shop.

A building with gable and porch facing King Street, later occupied by George DeBus as a barber shop.

On the corner of King and Queen Streets there was first a driving shed for the Gaukel hotel opposite, until the Bowman block was erected in 1860. This was a three story brick building lengthwise with King Street. Joseph Bowman the noted violinist occupied the third floor of this building. Half of the ground floor of the building was occupied by Henry B. Bowman with a partner Heins as general dry goods store. This was on the corner. The other half was a brick store occupied by Cole and Graf, druggists, and later by Wm. Bowman in the same business. On the site of the Bowman block is the handsome Bank building built by the Merchants Bank and now occupied by the Bank of Montreal.

Queen St. North. On the corner there was a frame building lengthwise with King Street, occupied by J. U. Tyson, dealer in groceries, wines, liquors and meats, erected about 1833. In 1841 Sheriff George Davidson bought this building and in it opened the first Post Office in 1842. His brother William was associated with him. Probably during 1845 Doering & Ahrens occupied the



Cor King and Queen St's Berlin C.W. 1863

—By courtesy of Joseph M. Snyder.

premises as a general store. A little later the firm was Huber & Ahrens. Mr. Huber acted as magistrate for a number of years, in which occupation he was popular and had much to do, people coming from small surrounding villages to Mr. Huber for fair trial. He was the second reeve in Berlin.

Next came a barber shop occupied by George A. Fischer who also served as dentist and as fruit dealer.

A house erected by C. A. Ahrens of Huber and Ahrens. Mr. Ahrens had a brick vault at the back of his kitchen, lined with an iron chest and considered fire proof. He was the first treasurer of Waterloo County and had this vault for safe keeping of his books and papers. The house was later occupied by Dr. Mylius.

Louis Breithaupt, who came from Buffalo in 1861 after having started his tanning business in Berlin in 1857, previously bought the corner of King and Queen Streets, and erected there the first section of the American Block in 1862.

Next to the Dr. Mylius house there was a two story brick building erected about 1855. It was occupied by Baedeker and Steubing who had a considerable business as book sellers and stationers, also as dealers in wallpaper, etc., besides doing some publishing. This business, moved later to the corner of King and Frederick Streets, continued until Mr. Steubing's death.

In his younger years Mr. Baedeker was a carpenter and had cut his knee with an adze, necessitating amputation and substitution of a cork leg.

On the site of the present Steel's store, George Davidson, later sheriff, erected a building in 1845 and moved the Post Office there when Doering and Ahrens occupied the corner store. Mr. Davidson also had a general store in this new building. About 1855 Kranz & Stroh occupied the building as a general store.

Next came a building occupied at first by George Klein and later the site of Henry Knell's jewelery shop.

John Winger's pump shop. Wooden pipe called pump logs were of about ten-inch timber, tamarack or pine logs with a bore of about 3". The pumps were mostly finished square and surmounted with turned tops.

A two story frame building painted white. John Winger's house. Eby's history mentions John Winger as having come from Pennsylvania in 1836.

A ten-foot lane leading back to the Public School grounds and into Winger's yard. The highest ground in this vicinity was in

Winger's yard. Children were in the habit of sliding down the hill in winter to King Street. In 1840 Mr. Bentler erected a building and occupied the second floor as dwelling and shoe shop. Martin Messner had a music store on the ground floor which was a few steps above the street level. In 1855-6 Andrew Nicolaus took over the Winger house and changed it to a hotel. The first considerable street grading operation in Berlin was the lowering of the corner of King and Frederick and vicinity 8 to 10 feet. This put the St. Nicholas Hotel, as it was called, under the necessity of being extended downward one story and this lower part became the hotel office and bar room. At the westerly end of the hotel there was a shed and stable for horses. Over the shed, approached by a stairway, there was a hall known as St. Nicholas Hall used for concerts, balls and entertainments generally. At the rear of the adjoining St. Nicholas Hall there was a building on the high ground known as the Turner Hall and used as German Turnverein.

Frederick Street. Bishop Benjamin Eby's farm came to the corner of King and Frederick Streets. Next to Frederick Street, Frederick and William Miller erected a frame building and used it as a general store. After the grading operations spoken of this building had to undergo the same process as the St. Nicholas Hotel. It was considered a fine building in its day with large windows on each side of the centre door. Henry Stroh finally bought the building and tore it down in 1868. Jacob Stroh has some of the window sash, shutters, stairway, etc., still in his possession. Later the building was occupied by Jacob Eckstein cigar maker and tobacco dealer. Mrs. Warren with a family lived on the second story for a number of years.

Vacant lot. Next a large brick building with double deck porch along the front, the Queen's Arms Hotel, built about 1840 and continued as a hotel until about 1860. A Mr. Butchard was the first landlord and later Levi Weber. From this hotel the first omnibus met the trains at the G.T.R. station in Berlin in 1856. Before that day it was a stopping place of stage coaches operating from Hamilton and Galt to Berlin and beyond. The old Queen's Arms long vacant and practically ruined as a building was sold finally and made room for the Market Building and Town Hall in 1869.*

Next we come to the John Roos house. This also had a double-deck veranda with heavy posts as was the style 1840-50. The building was later turned into a hotel known as the Market Hotel and kept by Casper Heller.

A lot with a log cabin in the rear, occupied by Jacob Sauer, who had come from Pennsylvania, father of Mrs. John Roat.

* See 1922 Annual Report W. H. S., p. 210.

A harness shop occupied by John Roat, then by his son John and later by John Haugh, a son-in-law of John Roat.

A garden. A dwelling, 4 or 5 feet lower than the street which had been filled up, where lived the Susand family. Mrs. Susand had a reputation with juveniles for tarts and molasses taffy sold in 1c. bars. Her children were in the habit of selling these wares to passengers at the G.T.R. station. After her husband's death about 1860, widow Susand moved her shop to Foundry Street North, and there continued until she died. Susand was an ex-slave. In 1857 at a nomination meeting for Council, he was nominated and stood a good chance of being elected, as a joke. However, the more thoughtful element among the voters prevailed.

A two story, frame building, lengthwise with King Street, built in the '30's. After street grading this had to be raised so that what had before been the ground floor became the cellar or basement.

A house occupied by Wm. Hawke,—known as Bill Hawke—a mason. A stout, easy-going man. His wife was in the habit of standing in the door way, with white lace cap, smoking a clay pipe. The east end of this building was occupied by Winters, a hatter, the first hat maker in Berlin. He made the old style, broad brim, Mennonite hats in fashion up to about 1845. At the corner of Scott stood a brick building of good size with gable toward King Street, used to stable the first fire teams for a number of years. Later John Wagner had a waggon shop above and George Ward a blacksmith shop underneath. Scott Street was, however, not opened until many years later.

A one and one-half story building rough cast, gable facing King St., occupied by H. W. Peterson, who began publishing the "Canada Museum", in 1835 and so continued until 1840 when he went to Guelph as first Registrar of the County of Wellington. This was the first newspaper published in Waterloo County.

Jacob Hailer's house, a one and one-half story, frame building with porch along the front partly enclosed by lattice work. In this house was born in 1834. Catherine Hailer, who married Louis Breithaupt. She is said to have been the first child born in Berlin of parents who came from Germany. Hailer's barn was some distance back from the street and next along on the street front was his shop where he manufactured spinning wheels, etc., and chairs which had a large distribution. Hailer was an expert wood turner. He had two foot-power lathes and a number of German assistants from time to time, continuing his shop for about 40 years.

A two story frame building lengthwise with King Street, erected by Dr. John Scott. He had a drug store with two good-sized windows at the front. On the east gable of the building was a sign, "Med. Hall" in large letters. The sign was legible long after Dr. Scott's death. The doctor pursued his practice on horseback for which he used three horses. He was the first medical practitioner in Berlin, coming in 1831, at the time of the cholera epidemic. For a few years before he was married he boarded at the Gaukel Hotel. His later house, after the one described, is still standing on Weber Street at the rear of the Kitchener Public Library.

The old Scott house on King Street was later occupied by Franz Martin who kept a saloon. Martin had a musical family, with the zither as their principal instrument, which all the children could play.

A one and one-half story, frame building, painted, occupied by Anslm Wagner, a potter.

A brick building 1½ story lengthwise with King Street, the west end of which was John Eby's drug store, the rest of the building being his dwelling. This was the first regular drug store in Berlin.

A brick building with a frame extension in the rear used by David Eby as a pump shop. Part of the brick building is still standing, the rest having been cut off for the opening of Eby Street North.

A one story hip roof brick cottage occupied by Geo. Eby, a Notary, who came to Canada in 1804. He died in this house. A considerable fish story is told of how he followed a sturgeon in the Conestoga River, part of Grand River, and finally speared it.

A one and one-half story building, probably rough cast, occupied by Hy. Wurm, a carpenter employed at the Simpson factory.

A two story brick building painted red occupied by Henry S. Huber.

A handsome brick building, two story, with veranda along the front and ground floor considerably above the street level, with broad steps, the width of the building, leading to it, was built in 1850. Some time later it was occupied by Casper Heller and known as the Royal Exchange hotel. Following the old custom its swinging sign had "Last Chance" on the side toward the village and "First Chance" outward, referring to liquid refreshments. Heller kept a good hotel and had also a large shed and barn next east of the hotel.

On the corner a steam grist mill was erected, about 1860. Louis Seyler, a German, was the miller. The custom was for farmers

to bring in their wheat to have it ground, getting in return flour, bran and middlings, the miller retaining his toll. Later Lehen & Shelly operated this mill.

Cedar Street.

On the easterly corner a good sized two story frame dwelling, built for himself in 1849-50 by Enoch Ziegler.

A garden and next to it a small one story frame building lengthwise with King Street, built about 1857, occupied by Henry Kister who later moved to Weber Street when Frederick Rummel occupied the building as tailor shop and dwelling.

Next a two story frame building with gable toward King Street, the first dwelling of Jake Kimmel and his family when they arrived in Berlin about 1850. Kimmel was a mason.

Albert Street.

A wet swampy section through which ran a small water course coming down from Scott Street, well back of King Street, and leading on to a round pond in Sheriff Davidson's grounds. The sidewalk along the section was about two feet above the ground on cedar posts. On the corner a two story frame building built by Philip Roth in 1853 when it was expected that the Grand Trunk would be located through this part of the village. A cigar maker occupied this building, having a shop in the attic.

Cameron Street. A long two story building also erected by Philip Roth at the same time the one on the opposite corner. This building was intended for a hotel with the expected coming of the railway. Later it was occupied by a party of Italians who made plaster casts, all sorts of bears, animals, etc., peddling them about the country, the peddler carrying his wares in a large frame on his head. These Italians came suddenly and as suddenly left after a brief stay.

A house occupied by Rev. Moses Erb, Mennonite Minister, who came from Bridgeport; later a Mr. Lindner who made rocking horses, toys, etc., occupied the building.

Pandora Street and next to it the site of Bishop Benjamin Eby's buildings and farm. A fine lawn surrounded a large frame house with spacious veranda between the house and King Street. There was a large barn and east of it a cider mill operated by Ely Eby, son of the Bishop. In later years the place was occupied by Rev. Moses Erb and his son Menno Erb, the cider mill long continuing. There was a large orchard between the farm buildings and the Mennonite Meeting House and cemetery. The Mennonites

had at first no shed adjoining their church. Posts joined by a chain led along the King Street front, for tying horses. The sheds came later. In 1834 a frame building was erected for this Church. It was moved to Cedar Street in 1902 when the present brick Church was erected and is still used as a woodenware factory.

The Eby school house was located at the easterly corner of the cemetery. A frame building, painted red, before 1830. In the rear and to the east of the cemetery was William Moyer's farm with his brick house still standing at the top of the slope from King Street.

FREDERICK STREET, WEST SIDE.

On the site in front of the present Fire Hall, on the street line next to the St. Nicholas hotel, an unpainted frame shed, with an enclosed part at one end where the fireman's hook and ladder truck was kept. In case of fire this truck was generally rushed out by hand, a long rope attached to the pole and a double line of men. After the fire was out they would hire a team to draw the truck back.

An open space.

A small dark yellow frame school building erected in 1834 and later used to store the fire engine.

A wood shed later used as a two-cell lock-up for the village, 1857-60, and probably a little later.

Behind the school house stood an undenominational church erected in 1842. The church had a steeple with a railing around it. About ten years later the building was used for a school room, called the Advanced School. In 1856 it was used for the village council and known as the Town Hall. In 1874 it was used as an engine house, and so continued until the building known as the Market House was built in 1869. After 1874 it was again used as an engine house until the present Fire Hall was built on its site.

A two-story brick building with gable toward Frederick Street and a second story porch along the front erected by Justus Werner about 1850, or '51, still standing. Werner had a waggon shop on the first floor and lived with his family on the second. Later a Mr. Foreman bought the building and had a shoe shop on the first floor for a number of years.

A brick house later occupied by Dr. Mylius when he moved there from his King Street house.

A frame building the house of Henry Knell, the jeweller, later occupied by Mathias Riener, a tailor, who came from Vienna, Austria, and moved here from Breslau.

A one-story red frame building a little back of the street line with gable toward Frederick Street, erected about 1838, occupied by Peter Rebscher Senior, the brewer's father.

A one and one-half story frame building, not painted, lengthwise with Frederick Street with ground floor a few steps above the sidewalk, occupied by Mrs. Krug, a widow, and next to it her barn.

A vacant space to Weber Street. The Court House was built in 1852, the registry office later, and still later the present Judge's chambers. Vacant space on Ahrens Street.

On the northerly corner of Ahrens a 1½ story brick dwelling parallel with Frederick Street built and occupied by Philip Reichert, a carpenter. His father was a pedler, vending tinware and china, rags and produce. A 1½ story frame building with a small veranda over the front door, the dwelling of Otto Fleischauer, still standing and now on the corner of Otto Street.

Intersection of Lancaster, Frederick and Ellen Sts., long known as the five points. Next, on Frederick Street a double, white frame weather board dwelling, half occupied by Henry Otterbein, the other half by Balzar Schmalz.

Next, the farm house of John Eby with his dwelling directly opposite the House of Refuge. The county bought most of Eby's farm for this latter institution.

FREDERICK STREET, EAST SIDE.

On the corner Millar's store and at its rear a warehouse belonging to it, a two story building with gable toward Frederick Street.

A vacant lot, site of the present Market Building, surrounded by a six foot board fence, customary in those days to keep out cattle, which had the freedom of the streets. A one and one-half story frame building with porch in front occupied by Mr. Yeck who died of being bled by a layman when he was Dr. Scott's patient. A man Geiger married the widow and lived in the building.

A small frame building occupied by Geo. Schmidt.

A small frame building occupied by Wm. Stein.

A two story frame building with a small portico painted white over the front door, the house occupied by Thomas Pierce, then Principal of the Central School and later by Herman Rathman.

On the corner, now occupied by Dr. Honsberger's residence, a two story brick building for some time the residence of Sheriff Davidson. Before that, 1840-1860, Jacob Kramer occupied the building as a tavern. Kramer was known as Strumpf Weber (stocking weaver) from a former occupation in a shop on Queen Street S.

Weber Street. On the corner a large brick building erected by Christian Enslin about 1855 with veranda along the entire Frederick Street front and on it a narrow gallery at the second floor. The building is still in use for stores with the veranda removed. At one time it was occupied as a tavern.

A one and one-half story frame building lengthwise with Frederick St. On the easterly corner of what is now Spetz St., a two story brick building, set back somewhat from the street, the house of Peter Rebscher. It had a large sign, "Peter Rebscher Brewer"; in the rear was the brewery, a two story frame building, and a large barn. A later brewer was Jacob Summer and after him, in 1862, Joseph Spetz had the house and brewery until he died.

A vacant lot belonging to John Roth and later to Simon Roy who used it as a nursery for shrubs and rare trees.

The old Central School and grounds, the school now remodelled and greatly enlarged to the present handsome Suddaby School. The Central School building had a belfry on top with at first a small bell and later a larger one. Jacob Stroh rang this bell as long as he attended the Central School, later W. H. Breithaupt had this charge for a time.

A frame building occupied by Yost Kimmel, a carpenter.

Lancaster St.

A 1½ story brick building facing Frederick Street with a small portico porch. Farm land up to the present House of Refuge.

QUEEN STREET NORTH, EAST SIDE.

Huber and Ahrens occupied the corner as a store and had a warehouse at the rear. The first section of the American Block was built in 1862. It contained a hotel with entrance on Queen Street and stores on the King Street front.

A meat shop occupied by one Schaefer and later by Crozier. This building was later occupied by Von Ebenau, a German toy dealer. He also built some sidewalks for the village in 1857.

A long two story frame building originally used by C. Ahrens as a barn and later by John Jacob Woelfle, a plough maker, who had

a shop at one end and lived in the rest of the building. He had worked in the foundry on Foundry St. and after this shut down started his own shop. The building was later occupied by Rev. Jacob Wagner, who died there.

In 1858 a two story frame building was erected by Louis Breithaupt as his office and leather store. This was the first building on this site.

A 1¹/₂ story dwelling with veranda lengthwise with Queen St. occupied by jailer Walden. Dr. Whiting later lived in this building for a time.

A small house occupied by Mrs. Harbin, (widow of Rev. Harbin who was Swedenborgian minister in Berlin) and her sister, Mrs. Wheeler.

A garden owned by Thomas Sparrow, with balsam trees along the street, adjoining the Sparrow's two story house with gable toward Queen St. and long veranda. Sparrow later moved to Galt.

A two story plaster building painted red with ground floor considerably above the sidewalk level and steps leading up to it, occupied by the Commercial Bank.

St. Peter's Church, formerly a vacant lot belonging to Mrs. Krug. The lot extended to Weber St. and to Mrs. Krug's house on Frederick St. This site was at one time favorably considered for the Central School, but it was decided that the ground would not be large enough. The present parsonage of St. Peter's Church was built by Dr. Eby, a native of Berlin, who had been living in Sebringville. He was the oldest son of John Eby spoken of as on Frederick Street. He married a daughter of Cyrus Bowers.

Weber Street.

County Buildings.

Jail and Jailer's residence with a barn at the rear. The jail was built some time after the Court House, about 1860.

Ahrens Street.

One and a half story frame building painted red, the dwelling of Charles Roos, a cabinet maker in Hoffman's factory.

Frame building, the house of Mr. Stuebing, later occupied by Charles Peterson.

Small dwelling.

Ellen Street.

A brick yard operated by Nicholas Zieger who made puddled brick by hand. Later the brick yard belonged to John Dauberger whose house, a red frame building, was on the corner of Ellen and Queen.

QUEEN STREET NORTH, WEST SIDE

Gaukel's well at the corner of the hotel shed, the corner being later built up as the Bowman Block, now the Bank of Montreal.

A brick warehouse belonging to the corner store of the Bowman Block. First occupants of this store were Bowman and Heins, later H. S. Huber and then by Huber and Roy.

Opposite the Breithaupt leather store stood a one-story brick building, Dr. Pipe's surgery and later Dr. Wright's.

A two-storey brick house lengthwise with Queen Street and with veranda on two sides, the veranda a few steps above the ground, occupied by Henry Schaefer. In 1871 Dr. Pipe lived in this house. Among other things Dr. Pipe kept bees, although he was quite afraid of them. Dr. Pipe and Henry Stroh succeeded in bringing the first Italian queen bee to this part of the country.

A lane.

A handsome brick house, gable roof, lengthwise with the street, the corners faced with limestone from Guelph, erected by Joseph Hobson, the surveyer, in 1860. Hobson eventually was Chief Engineer of the Great Western Railway and when that was merged with the Grand Trunk he became Chief Engineer of the latter Company and was among other things Chief Engineer of the Samia tunnel. Alexander MacPherson, editor and publisher of the Berlin Telegraph, later lived in the house. The site is now occupied by the head office of the Economical Fire Insurance Company.

A two-story red frame building well back from the street built probably before 1850 by Peter Eby, identified with the "Deutsche Canadier" and with the early days of the "Telegraph". Dr. Eggert, homeopath, lived in the house 1859-1860 and later John Klippert, high constable and county bailiff.

One and a half story brick building at the corner of Duke and Queen Streets occupied by a Mr. Von Ebenau and wife and later for a number of years by Michael Jaehle, a blacksmith. The site is now occupied by the Daily Record building.

Duke Street.

A large handsome building trimmed with cut stone built in 1860 by David S. Shoemaker of Bridgeport who was county registrar. The building was intended for a bank and agent's residence

and so used first by the Commercial Bank which failed and later by the Merchants Bank of which R. N. Rogers was agent for a number of years. Some time later Dr. H. S. Lackner acquired the property and used it as residence and surgery. After Dr. Lackner's death the property was sold to the present occupants, the Langleys of Toronto.

Frame building, colonial style, with large posts at the front carrying the projecting roof, erected in 1848-49, the Waterloo Township Hall, the land for which was donated by Frederick Gaukel. General public meetings were held in this hall, among others meetings purposing to have Berlin named as county town. After consummation of this a banquet was held in the hall, which was occasionally used for such purpose. The occasion of this particular banquet was the laying of the corner stone of the new county buildings in 1852. 100 guests were present and there were a number of patriotic toasts. Later the building was used as a printing office, the "Deutsche Canadier" and the "Telegraph" being printed there for a time. Eventually the building was remodelled and enlarged and became the Methodist Church. In 1904 the St. Matthews Lutheran congregation purchased the property and later the First English Lutheran Church, which still continues in the building.

Behind the present Kitchener Public Library, occupying the site of his ornamental garden, and still standing is Dr. Scott's residence, built in 1855. Henry Rothaermel was the contractor. Dr. Scott was the first warden of the county and first reeve of Berlin. After his death the house was occupied by M. C. Schofield who married Dr. Scott's widow. Later Israel Bowman, for many years county clerk and town clerk of Berlin, acquired the property and lived there.

Weber Street.

On the corner the Presbyterian Church first built 1860-61 at a size of 36 ft. by 50 ft., cost \$4,500 and seating 175 persons. Rev. John McMeekin was an early minister.

A two-story red brick building lengthwise with Queen Street, built 1855-56, the house of H. S. Huber.

Simon Roy's house, also red brick, one and one-half story high, both of these houses were set back from the street. Mr. Roy was nurseryman and florist.

A one-story double house lengthwise with Queen Street.

Before Ahrens Street was continued westerly across Queen Street there was on the site a two-story unpainted weather-boarded building, the house of John Dopp.

A frame building, similar to Dopp's, the house of Christina Bloch, a widow who lived there for many years.

A frame building, similar to Dopp's, but with gable facing Queen Street, the house of August Vetter, painter and paper-hanger.

A vacant lot later owned by Louis Breithaupt who built, on the corner of Margaret Avenue, a residence for Judge Lacourse.

Margaret Avenue.

On Margaret Avenue a short distance westerly from Queen Street was the Moxley farm with house and barn. The barn was later moved to Lexington by Henry Stroh who bought it to replace one that had been struck by lightning. On the corner of Ellen Street a brick house occupied in the early days by Rev. Mr. Savage, Methodist minister, and later by John Hoffman, Jr., a druggist.

Ellen Street.

QUEEN STREET SOUTH, EAST SIDE.

On the corner of King Street Rebscher's vaulted cellar already spoken of.

An open space.

A two-story rough-cast building with two-story veranda along the Queen Street front built by Martin Anthes (father of John S. Anthes) in 1835 when it was considered one of the best houses in the village. Henry Stroh purchased this house from Mr. Anthes about 1837. Jacob Stroh was born in this house. Behind it there was a garden of about an acre of land. There were 31 pine stumps on the property when Mr. Stroh took possession and these stumps had to be laboriously removed as stump-pulling machines, which came later, were not then available. The well on the lot was only nine feet deep. Henry Stroh carried on a shoe shop in his house until he entered into partnership with Carl Kranz, on King Street.

In 1857, after he had dissolved partnership with Kranz, Henry Stroh built a one and one-half story frame building next to his house and used it as a shoe store. Mr. Stroh continued in this shoe business until 1863 when he went into partnership with Mr. Reinhold Lang, the tanner. The Queen Street shoe shop was changed to a dwelling. Later Mr. Vanderhart, a tailor, had his shop in this building and after him Carl Englehart had it as photographer. Henry Stroh sold his house to George King. Later Charles Ahrens owned it and had it moved to the corner of Shanley and Braun Streets about 1880.

A one and one-half story frame building erected about 1837 by Jacob Kraemer, later on Frederick Street, as spoken of. Later an addition was added to the front and the building used as the local post office, with William Davidson in charge. Later George Seip purchased the building and used it as a saloon, with a bowling alley in the rear, the first bowling alley in Berlin. William Jaffray lived in the house for a time and later William Kneil, son-in-law of Mr. Seip.

A one and one-half story frame building, originally a cooper shop, later the dwelling of Mr. Seip, after he sold the other building. In 1860 he built a brewery, known as Seip's brewery. Under the whole building he had a vaulted cellar built of field stone. Power for the brewery was supplied by a horse-power contained in an attached shed, shelter for the horses. Seip had a high reputation for good beer. He at first made his own malt, but later purchased it. After George Seip's death his son Louis continued the business until about 1880. The building was finally torn down to make room for the present auditorium.

The cooper shop, a small one story building, with brick chimney such as coopers used to heat staves for their barrel making, operated by Henry Brickner who later had his shop at the corner of Young and King Streets. Later Adam Stein had the Queen Street cooper shop. The Berlin coopers were experts in the making of what was called tight-wear, that is water-tight barrels, in large tuns which they made for the brewers.

A very early building, occupied by John Peters, a cabinet maker in Hoffman's factory, about 1860. The building had an outside stairway at the back. Peters was a bird lover and expert in trapping native song birds, mocking birds, cat birds, finches, etc., which he hung under his veranda roof in public display.

On the corner of Church Street a frame house occupied by Mr. Knechtel, a weaver, about 1842-1850. Knechtel moved to a farm in Mannheim where later he was injured in the spine by a falling tree to such an extent that he was bedfast for fourteen or fifteen years. He lived to about 1871. Conrad Doering occupied the Queen Street house for a time. He also was a weaver and made coverlets, etc. The house was torn down to make room for the present one of brick built by Dr. Clemens and later occupied by the late Dr. Walters.

Church Street.

On the south side St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

A one and one-half story unpainted frame building with gable towards the street, the dwelling, about 1860, of John Fleischauer, a laborer, a native of Hessen, Germany.

A one and one-half story house occupied by E. Kern, cabinet maker, about 1860 and later by John Ansted.

A vacant lot.

George Street.

Joseph Schneider originally owned all the land between George Street and Mill Street, mostly woods at that time, and extending to Benton and Eby Streets.

QUEEN STREET SOUTH, WEST SIDE.

A frame building used as a tavern by Phineas Varnum and later the kitchen of the Gaukel Hotel.

A frame building erected by Frederick Gaukel about 1833 as shelter for the considerable number of immigrants coming to Berlin at that time. In 1837 it was made into a dwelling for John Stroh, uncle of Jacob Stroh. Two children were born in this building, Katie, in 1838, (she married Jacob Oswald, still living, now 93 years of age), and Henry Stroh, born in 1840.

Hall's Lane.

A brick building erected about 1850. John Klein, father of John Klein of Buffalo, was the first occupant. Later the building was used as a printing office, first by the "Berlin Chronicle", William Jaffray editor and proprietor, and later by the "Berliner Journal", Rittinger & Motz. The site is now occupied by the Lockhart garage.

The Franklin Hotel, a handsome, good-sized frame building, erected by Philip Roth about 1856. Successive hotel-keepers were John Klein, Levi Gaukel, Frederick Riegelman, who later moved to Buffalo, and Jacob Weber. Weber was occupant in 1874 when the hotel was burned down. The fire started in the barn at the rear of the hotel. The hotel shed, next south, extended, at right angles, from Queen Street to the barn.

A garden.

A one and one-half story frame building lengthwise with the street occupied by Christopher K. Nahrgang whose parents came from Hessen, Germany, about 1835. He was married to a Miss Zinkann of New Hamburg.

A stone building used as a tailor shop by Mr. Nahrgang who was deaf and dumb. His wife helped him in the business. She lived to be 87. It was in this building that John Motz of the "Journal" and eventually County Sheriff, learned the tailoring trade.

A one and one-half story dwelling, erected about 1857, occupied by George Fischer, barber, who had his shop on King Street. A later occupant was George Lutz, a cabinet maker in Hoffman's factory and after him Henry Schaefer's mother.

A frame building lengthwise with the street, the church of the Evangelical denomination, erected in 1841. In 1866 it was replaced by the brick building still standing, now used as stores and upstairs dwellings.

A one and one-half story frame building with kitchen at the rear erected by William Becking, wagonmaker, about 1848. Becking was noted as a hunter. White hare and passenger pigeons, practically extinct long ago, were abundant at that time.

Becking's wagon-shop and lumber yard at the corner of John Street with the customary incline and stair to the second story of the shop. Up this incline the wagons were drawn to the paint shop. Valentine Gildner, at the corner of King and Benton Streets, did the blacksmith work for Becking's wagons.

John Street.

A one and one-half story house occupied by H. Baedecker in 1860 and later by Adam Doering.

Rev. F. W. Tuerk's residence erected about 1860 by Henry Rothaermel, a carpenter. The matching and planing was all done by hand, slow but thorough work. Window sashes, panel doors and all other requirements were made in the same manner. A skilled workman at that time was expected to be able to do painting as well as carpenter work. A single room in the shape of a square turret on the ridge of the building was Rev. Tuerk's study. The house was up-hill about twenty feet above the street level so that the study on top gave a good outlook. The site is now occupied by the York Apartments.

A frame building one and one-half story high.

Nothing but a building used as an ashery between that and Joseph E. Schneider's house and farm buildings.

THE SHANTZ FAMILY HISTORY

BY FREDERICK R. SHANTZ

On July 2nd of this year, (1930) this family held a reunion at Waterloo Park at which over four thousand were present, all related by blood ties, through their relation with the Shantz Family, either by birth or marriage. This was the second reunion of the Shantzes, one being held in 1913, at which over three thousand were present.

In both cases probably eighty per cent. were residents of Waterloo County and the writer, having been present at both gatherings, was moved to ask these questions: "Why are we here in Waterloo County? What series of events caused the Shantzes, along with their families, to leave their original homes in Europe and come to America?"

There must have been strong reasons for so great a movement of people leaving their homes and kindred to embark on so tedious a voyage, and to sail out into a future which really offered nothing substantial but rather an outlook of mystery and peril. Why then, we ask, did they take ship and say farewell forever to their relations and friends who were left behind?

The reasons for the emigration of the Mennonites were largely spiritual, perhaps similar to those that influenced the Puritans and Quakers to leave England, a few years earlier. In the beginning of the sixteenth century the spirituality of the Church was at a low ebb and methods of securing money were used which were objectionable to many adherents of the Church and to others. As conditions grew worse, these people were drawn closer together, meeting quietly and even secretly to discuss affairs and to worship in their own way, even though the authorities in both Church and State adopted drastic measures of a horrible nature to prevent the spread of what they deemed rank heresy. But laws and punishment have never been able to change the religious thought of any people, and the Mennonites and others continued to worship in their own way in spite of measures.

The Mennonites lived originally in Central and Northern Europe. From the former must have come those who were dark and swarthy in complexion, while from the north came those who were fair.

Out of such times and conditions sprang a people who were quiet, conservative and unassuming, going their ways quietly. mo-

lesting no one, and seldom talking to anyone in public but a people with a strength of character and purpose which nothing could shake. Their religion was serious and from the heart. They expressed it in good living, helping the needy, visiting the sick and following the dictates of conscience. From these people sprang the Shantz Family. We find traces of them in Italy, France, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, German and Holland, under such names as Shanzer, Tshantzen, Lashantz, Shonts, Schantz, Shontz and as it is now commonly spelled in Waterloo County, S-H-A-N-T-Z.

It is related that Wm. Penn, an Englishman and a Quaker, visited these Mennonite people in their domicile in Switzerland and found them kindred in spirit to the English Quakers who similarly believed that religion was a matter of the heart and not of form. Penn's father, who had been an admiral in the British Navy, was induced by his government to accept in place of coin of the realm in payment of his salary, a large tract of land, the Crown claiming ownership of all newly discovered countries wherever they might be. The land granted in this case comprised nearly all of what is now the state of Pennsylvania and it was left to the son to colonize it. He conceived the idea of bringing out to America all those who desired a haven of peace, where they might worship as they desired without molestation from Church or State. This great colonization scheme included English Quakers, French Huguenots and Mennonites from Switzerland, Germany, Holland and other countries.

Thus we find a great emigration movement among the Mennonites during the eighteenth century, and among others was Jacob Schanz. The records tell us that previous to his emigration he had fled to Holland in order to escape persecution and that he lived there under the protection of William of Orange, who afterward became King of England and who had granted immunity from persecution in those troublous times.

In the Staats House, in Berne, capital of Switzerland, in the archives of that country, is the following record, dated February 9th, 1737:—

“Rodel Weggezogener Manrechten. Tschanz. Jacob, aus dem amt thun das Manrecht Wegzuzuchen. Bewilliget dem 9. Februarius, 1737.”

The substance of this is that Jacob Tschanz asked of the authorities in Berne permission to emigrate, which was granted.

We find that Jacob Tchanz was born in the Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1710. He sailed from some port in Holland, in the ship Townshead, or Townsend, in June 1737, and after a voyage of

about sixty days, finally arrived in Pennsylvania, settling in Montgomery County. He may have resided at Germantown a few miles from Philadelphia for a time, as there was a large settlement of Mennonites there. In 1743 he owned property, now in the Borough of Pottstown, and added to this from time to time. His total holdings were supposed to be 130 acres, but after his death, in 1781, it was found to be 191 acres, 28 perches.

Our old progenitor died in February, 1781, the inscription on his tombstone in the old Sprogell Cemetery in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, being as follows:

"Hier Liegt Der Leib Von
Jacob Schanz Gestarb im
Februarius
1781."

The lettering on the tombstone is crude and the "n's" in "Von" and "Schanz" are cut backwards, as is also the "z" in "Schanz." While it is not known why the "t" was dropped from the surname, yet it is surmised that contact with English people was to some extent the cause, as well as the fact that many old German and Swiss names took English form, or were simplified by use after reaching America.

With this background we can more readily understand this quiet, reserved, patient but determined people, such as the Shantzes were, who kept aloof from the political arena and quelled anything in the way of worldly ambitions. Of such were our forbears, as we know them, and in looking back over the lives of our fathers of old, we feel that they have left us a heritage to revere and to emulate and in our turn to pass on to the generations to come.

The coming of the Mennonites to Canada has been attributed to a variety of reasons but probably the following give a partial explanation of this trek:—

First:—The counties in Pennsylvania, where they had first taken up land on their arrival from Europe, were becoming overcrowded and the younger generation felt cramped on account of finding the land all taken up and the price increasing.

Second:—They had heard of the great fertile land which existed to the north and of the possibility of getting this land at a low price. This information probably came to them through the U. E. Loyalists, who had come to Canada in large numbers after the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen colonies, in 1776.

Third:—The political situation in the U. S. during the Presidency of Washington, as well as Adams and Jefferson who followed

him, was very unsettled. A keen contest was carried on between those known as the Federalists who believed the colonies should be ruled from one central point, and those, probably as many, who claimed that each colony or state should have the right to look after its own affairs. After about thirty-five years, Jefferson finally settled the matter in favor of states' rights when he was elected president about 1803. This unsatisfactory situation which was at times acute, and the great desire to live under British rule and British institutions, were probably some of the chief factors in the final decision of the Mennonites to move to Canada.

The migration of the Shantz and other Mennonites from Pennsylvania to Waterloo County in the early years of the nineteenth century was another journey of hardship and constant hazard, but the inherent determination of these people overcame all obstacles. While the Shantz were not the first Mennonite people to come to Canada, yet they followed closely the original settlers.

We know that the original Jacob Shantz had at least eight children, four by his first wife, whose Christian name was Magdalena, but whose surname has been lost, and four by his second wife, Catharine Beary. It would appear that both branches of the Shantz Family were represented in the movement of the Pennsylvania Dutch to Canada in the first decade of the nineteenth century.

First:—The family of Isaac Shantz (a son of Jacob, the First, by his wife Magdalena), who died in 1802. His widow, Barbara Rieff, joined the Waterloo County Colony shortly after, probably making the journey in 1806, bringing with her most of her large family. Jacob, a son of Isaac, followed his widowed mother a few years later.

Second:—Christian, another son of the original Jacob (by his second wife, Catharine Beary), who came over to Canada in 1810.

It has been said that the original Scotch and English settlers of Beverley and Dumfries Townships were induced to settle there at the earnest solicitation of the owners of those tracts but that the Mennonites from Pennsylvania were more wary and sought out the more fertile soil which they had heard existed a few miles further north. Thus we find the Shantz settling between what is now Freeport and Kitchener, Christian Shantz taking up the land on which the Sanatorium is now located, and Jacob settling on what is now known as the Jacob Y. Shantz farm, at the south end of Kitchener.

Following the mandates of Holy Writ—to increase and multiply—the descendants of the original obscure Jacob have increased

amazingly and may be found in every province in Canada and every state in the Union. They have remained largely tillers of the soil, and invariably they have been blessed with much prosperity. They have also been prominent in the professions, and in manufacturing and mercantile life. The Shantz clan, if we may call it so, has ever been respected for its high integrity, temperate living, natural ability and, generally, for its steadfast and serious religious character.

Frederick R. Shantz,
Sixth Generation.

ORGANIZATION AND EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY OF WHAT IS NOW WATERLOO COUNTY.

*Paper presented at Rotary Club Luncheon, Preston,
by D. N. Panabaker.*

The County of Waterloo, as it is now constituted, comprising the five townships of Wellesley, Woolwich, Wilmot, Waterloo and North Dumfries, will require to wait twenty-three years longer before it can celebrate its centenary. Many of us who are here to-day will still be young men when that event arrives but others of us will be well-ripened, old men and will, probably, have to look on the jubilation as decrepit or disabled old patriarchs. This only goes to show that this County as an unorganized municipality is a comparative infant compared with the long-established municipalities of the Old World.

In 1854, seventy-seven years ago, the County had existed, in so far as municipal government was concerned, for twelve years as a part of what was known as Wellington District or, speaking now of the last five years of the twelve, as one of the units in the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey. In other words it could be said that from 1854 the County has existed as a municipal institution; from 1849 to 1854 it was a recognized unit in the United Counties mentioned, and from 1842 to 1849 it, or rather four of its townships, Dumfries being omitted, formed part of the then District of Wellington.

This takes us back to 1842, when the District of Wellington and other municipal, or what might be more properly called political districts were formed as a result of the legislation enacted in 1841 by the first Parliament of the union of Upper and Lower Canada.

Lord Durham's report on the status of Government affairs in Canada, which was laid before the British Parliament in January of 1839, contained among other things with which you are familiar, the observation that he thought "parish affairs were taking up too much of the time and energy of the Parliament of the times." The organization of the country therefore into Districts was an attempt on the part of the Canadian Provinces to conform to the spirit of Lord Durham's recommendations, and these Districts came into being on Jan. 1st, 1842, as we have stated.

Going back still further we find that the townships now forming this County were affiliated with other townships under the name of

Halton County and, earlier still, these Townships formed part of a still larger territory known as York County, which, of course, included the present County of York.

While the name Waterloo has been identified with the area containing the five townships since, I believe, 1849, the name had been attached to the township still recognized as Waterloo Township, from the year 1817, or within two years of the famous battle of the Napoleonic War of that name. The fact that the larger municipality took its name from one of the smaller constituent municipalities could, I suppose, be cited as a case in which the tail wagged the dog, instead of the contrary. Let me hasten, however, to say that the people of Waterloo Township reckon it to be the heart of the County rather than the tail and would resent anyone on the outside making reference to it as being the terminal appendage of this splendid County, although it is no small thing to be regarded as even the wagging unit of so distinguished a municipality.

The early political organization and history of this section of the country offers so interesting a field of study that I chose it for this occasion in preference to some other phases of Waterloo County history. My observations will be of a very unpartisan nature. During the periods that intervene between election campaigns I am a very neutral citizen and in fact maintain a fair share of equilibrium even under the stress of election campaigns, considering of course the provocation one is submitted to on those occasions.

It is almost needless to say that in view of the fact that the first settler came into this Township, or County, in 1800, these settlers and other pioneers, up to the year 1825, had little time or opportunity to participate in the affairs of government. Up to that year and probably for some years later, indeed, there were no local facilities for recording one's vote in an election, for at that time it was necessary to go to Burlington to find a polling place, and although the polls at that centre, or near Burlington, were kept open for a week, it can be readily understood that not a large number of the men of this distant section could, or would, travel that distance to register their votes.

In 1825, however, it is said that a goodly number of the Scotch settlers of Dumfries, mostly ardent Liberals, repaired to the hustings and cast their ballots, or at least registered their votes, near Burlington, then regarded, I suppose, as a central point in Halton County. Whether due to the support of the Dumfries electorate or not, the two Reform candidates of that constituency, Richard Beasley and Wm. Scollick, were elected.

The Parliament then elected was dissolved by the Executive Council in accord with a habit they had formed for doing such things, and within three years another election took place. In 1828 Halton County again returned two Reform members, but not the same two who previously represented the County. In this case the men elected were George Rolph and Caleb Hopkins, both of whom later became distinguished as advocates of reforms necessary to establish responsible government in Canada.

Upon the death of King George IV, in 1830, another dissolution and new election took place in which there was a complete turnover in the political complexion of Halton County, when James Crooke and William Chisholm, the Tory candidates, were returned. Mr. Crooke in 1831 was given a seat in the Legislative Council and another Tory candidate, Absalom Shade, was elected in the by-election.

Mr. Shade, as you know, although a Pennsylvanian, was associated with the Honourable Wm. Dickson in the latter's successful effort to colonize Dumfries with Scotch settlers. In later years he occupied a splendidly appointed residence on South Water St. in Galt, where he died in 1862. As a member of the Upper Canada Parliament, he voted with his party on five different occasions for the expulsion of Wm. Lyon MacKenzie from the House, but, as you know, MacKenzie's constituents of York County had five innings also in this game of "In and Out", and when the final score was tallied Mr. MacKenzie was still a member of the House.

It would be a mistake to give the impression that Dumfries supported Mr. Shade in his Tory sentiments, for by this time Dumfries had become known by the nick-name "The States" owing to its strong sentiment in support of William Lyon MacKenzie. Mr. MacKenzie was invited and visited Galt in the course of one of his stumping tours, and when the unrest with which he was identified culminated in the year 1837, with results familiar to all, Mr. Absalom Shade found himself in the somewhat interesting position of a staunch Tory representing Galt, which was Scotch and Liberal. The authorities under Sir Francis Bond Head, at Toronto, inquired of Mr. Shade as to the situation in his locality and it is said his reply was that inhabitants of his Dumfries were mostly Scotch—generally quiet and inoffensive, but that he thought it not advisable to place any firearms in their hands.

To follow up a little further the story of the part played by the people of this part of Ontario in the Rebellion, it should be said that apparently the only section of this county in which any organization actually took place to support the Rebellion forces was in the neighborhood of Ayr, then called Mudge's Mills. I believe

that, as a military unit, this local organization of Mudge's Mills never actually got into action, but there seems to be no doubt that a number of men in that part of the County attached themselves to the forces of the insurgents in other parts of Ontario. If all the tales relating to those unrestful days were told, there would be stories of both laughter and tears to relate.

In support of the Government forces there was some activity even in the Scottish and Reform centre of Galt and Dumfries. The Grand River bridge in Galt was guarded for a time by volunteers, and other detachments of volunteers from that section were detailed to go "to the front", possibly some of them not too enthusiastic ally in the cause they were called upon to defend. One contingent of men from Galt, Guelph and Fergus was conveyed in farmers' waggons to the Niagara Frontier under command of Col. McNab. Captain Poor headed the Guelph Company, while Captain Rich was at the head of the Galt Company. There is some ground for the opinion that Captain Rich had the poorer and smaller number of defence men, for it is said that quite a number of the regular volunteers of Galt declined to take part in the campaign, owing to their personal sentiment in favor of the reforms which Lyon MacKenzie advocated. No one perhaps at this late date will censure them for this.

I have omitted any reference to the Pennsylvania Dutch section of the County in the period of reorganization in Upper Canada. It is commonly known that the Pennsylvania pioneers of this County were largely Mennonites and their traditions had been strongly against participation in political affairs. It should also be remembered that these settlers for the most part were fairly well to do and in more comfortable circumstances than many of the settlers of the other portions of the County, were less disposed to concern themselves with the movement of the times to upset the established order of things.

The Parliament of old Upper Canada of which, as we have noted, Absalom Shade was a member, passed away with the old order of things and the Parliament of the United Provinces elected in 1841 took its place. A redistribution of seats placed what is now Waterloo and also a large part of what is now Wellington County in association with what was then called West Halton Riding. This seat in the new Parliament was occupied by a Liberal named James Durand.

In the second Parliament of the United Provinces the seat was captured by a Conservative candidate from another Scotch section—Fergus,—Mr. Webster by name, who was elected by the slender majority of eight votes. Even this meagre victory, it was claimed was achieved through irregularities at the polls, chiefly by the

Conservative scrutineers who delayed the election proceedings on polling day by swearing most of the old, grey-bearded Liberal voters as to their being of eligible age to vote. After much murmuring and threats on the part of the losing side, Mr. Webster, the Conservative, was confirmed in his seat. The Conservative Party, however, lost the seat in the next election in 1848, and again in 1851, both in the West riding of Haldon and in the newly-formed Wellington District.

In the fourth Parliament of the United Provinces, elected in 1851, a new distribution of seats and a considerable increase in their number were made, and by this change Waterloo, as it is now constituted, was given two seats, one each for the North and South Ridings, as at present. From 1854 up to 1864 the North riding maintained its support of the George Brown section of the Liberal Party, which the *Toronto Globe* at the time championed in so enthusiastic a manner. In 1864, Isaac E. Bowman, a Straight Liberal supporter gained the seat, which he held up to the time Confederation was consummated, and he was also elected to the First Parliament of the Confederated Provinces.

In the South riding, politics did not keep on so even a keel. In 1858, Mr. Scott, an Independent Conservative, was the choice of the electors for the Coalition Government then formed, but in the sixth Parliamentary election of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada the honors returned to the Liberals and James Cowan of Galt was elected in opposition to Jacob Hespeler, who ran as the Conservative candidate. Mr. Cowan retained the seat until Confederation, when James Young, afterwards Honorable James Young, succeeded him as the member of the first House of Commons.

Mr. Young and Mr. Bowman continued to represent the two ridings of Waterloo at Ottawa up to the election of 1878. This brings us to another period which I think might be termed revolutionary—but this time for the Confederated Canada—when Sir John A. Macdonald carried the country with his National Policy and Waterloo—both North and South—swung into support of that policy. This meant a real Waterloo defeat for the Liberal ranks headed by The Hon. Alexander MacKenzie. Mr. Hugo Kranz of Berlin and Samuel Merner of New Hamburg were the Conservative victors at that election. Lack of time and discretion, which is sometimes the better part of valour, forbid me to carry this political story nearer to the present day.

In closing, may I express the sincere hope that the men and women of this good old County of Waterloo, a little Commonwealth in itself, and still only a youth, though we call it the good old County, may unite wholeheartedly in these times when real

constructive effort is so much needed. Let us show to those who look on, and more important still, let us demonstrate to our own satisfaction that we possess resourcefulness and energetic resolution in dealing with the problems which face us, no matter how difficult those problems may be.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE GRAND RIVER

Read at Chicopee, August 2, 1930,

by W. H. Breithaupt.

Let us first consider names.

Mr. W. J. Wintenberg of Ottawa has written an interesting little pamphlet on early names of the Grand River.

During the past 300 years the River has been known under seven different names, the best of which, in my opinion, has not survived. The earliest we find is on the Galinee map based on exploration of 1669, where it is called the Tinaatua. Coupled with the name Tinaatua on this map there is the name "Riviere Rapide", which may be a translation. "Riviere Rapide" appears on two later maps—the D'Anville of 1755 and "Map of the Present Seat of War" 1766.

Urfe or Urse is another early name, d'Urfe appearing as early as the Franquelin Map of 1708. Other maps, notably Bellin's Carte des Lacs of 1744, have it as "Urse". The confusion may have arisen from the similarity between the old long "s" and the "f". The river may have been named for Francis Saturnin Lascaris d'Urfe, a Sulpitian who arrived in Canada in 1688, but who is not known to have been in this part of the country. If "Urse" is correct the name may come from the Old French word "Urs" meaning bear.

The name Urse for the Grand River appears also in Kitchin's map of 1763, of the British Dominions in America, republished in Vol. VIII of the Champlain Society's publications.

The next name was "la Grande Riviere". This name, as well as "Urse" appears on "Bellin's "Carte de Lacs" of 1744. The d'Anville map of 1755 gives the name as "Tinaatua", but the words "La Grande Riv." appear opposite the mouth.

Another 18th century name for the river was "Oswego", and the variant "Swa-geh" appears on Morgan's map of the 1720 period. The name "Oswego" is used in a letter of Gen. Haldimand of March 1784.

In his proclamation of July 16, 1792, Gov. Simcoe vainly attempted to change the name of Grande Riviere to "Ouse", after a river in England, but "Grand River" was the name popularly chosen.

The Ojibwa called the river "O-es-shin-ne-gun-ing".

Geography.—The Grand River rises on the true highlands of Ontario, (not the so-called highlands of Ontario which are mostly at an elevation above sea level lower than the greater part of Waterloo County) in Melanethon Township, Grey County, near the village of Dundalk, about 22 miles from Georgian Bay, at an elevation of over 1700 ft.; has a watershed of 2600 square miles; has major tributaries, the Irvine, the Conestoga, the Speed and the Nith; has a meandering length approaching 200 miles, a fall of over 1100 ft., drains the central part of the peninsula of southwestern Ontario and empties into Lake Erie at Port Maitland, below Dunnville.

We do not often think of the exceptional natural advantages of the region in which we live.

The peninsula of southwestern Ontario is highly favored by nature. Originally one of the most densely forested sections of North America, it is fertile in soil, has good rainfall, and is unique in its surrounding large bodies of fresh water which tend to give equable climate and to form a natural barrier against violent atmospheric disturbances such as cyclones, tornadoes, and extreme rainstorms. For instance the great rainstorm of Ohio, early in 1913, coming from the Gulf of Mexico, stopped at Lake Erie. Had it proceeded to the Grand River watershed, a flood locally unprecedented in destruction would have resulted; and this is not an isolated example.

Governor Simcoe, active in Upper Canada in the last decade of the eighteenth century, stated, before he left England, that the Southern Ontario peninsula would in time become the center of civilization of North America.

Of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country previous to the past 300 years we have to admit that we know comparatively little. Dr. James H. Coyne of St. Thomas, internationally recognized as first authority on Indians in Canada, gave The Waterloo Historical Society, in its early years, a very instructive paper on the Neutral Indians. What was their origin? Had they been here a thousand years or more? In Yucatan and elsewhere in Central and South America there are ruins of ancient buildings, some well preserved, probably coeval with, if not antedating, those of the Eastern hemisphere existing before the dawn of history.

In the township of Southwold, Elgin County, there is what is known as the Southwold earthwork, the only prehistoric aboriginal double earthwork known in America. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board is erecting a gate with official bronze tablet near this earthwork, the whole to be ready about September when dedication and the unveiling ceremony are to take place.

The first Europeans who penetrated this region found a dense population of natives; sedentary and largely subsisting on agriculture.

The historians of the time were the Jesuit missionaries who accompanied the early explorers. They came from Quebec via the Ottawa and French Rivers to Georgian Bay. On the south shore of Georgian Bay were the Hurons, extending from there to Lake Simcoe, with a population estimated at 30,000 or more. West of the Hurons were the Petuns, or Tobacco Nation, extending to the high ground and to Lake Huron and the Bruce peninsula. Four or five days' journey to the south were the Attiwandaronk, or Neutrals, so called by the French because they were neutral in the incessant wars between the Iroquois, whose habitat was the northerly part of the present State of New York, and the Hurons. The Neutral Country was from the Niagara River along the northerly shore of Lake Erie to the Detroit River and the foot of Lake Huron, including the lower part of the Grand River Valley. While they made periodical journeys, extended hunting and fishing trips, beyond, the northerly boundary of their home country is given as a line drawn from the westerly end of Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, to a point about halfway between what are now Sarnia and Goderich. The total Indian population of the peninsula was probably over 80,000.

Indian artefacts, flint arrow heads and spear heads, stone and slate axes, rude pottery, etc., found along the River in Waterloo County and further north, derive from the Neutral Indians.

Let us here consider for a moment the numerous specimens found in Waterloo County, among them the boulders presented by Mr. Jacob Stroh to the Waterloo Park. These great stones have hollows on a flattened side serving the purpose of holding corn being pounded to coarse meal with a rounded stone held in the hands, as I have seen done by Mojave Indians on the Colorado River. These stones are far too large and heavy to be carried in canoes. They were no doubt kept at regular seasonal abodes, and there used from year to year.

The first recorded visit of a European to the Neutrals was by a Recollet father, De La Roche Daillon, proceeding from the Huron mission in the winter of 1626. Daillon was charmed with the Neutral country which he pronounces incomparably more beautiful and better than any other he had found. He notes the incredible number of deer, moose, beaver, wild-cats squirrels larger than those of France, turkey, bustards, cranes, etc. The streams abounded in very good fish. The ground produced more corn than was needed, besides pumpkins, beans and other vegetables in abundance.

The Jesuit missionaries Brebeuf and Chaumonot traversed the country of the Neutrals in the winter of 1640-41. You will recall the recent solemn ceremony in Rome when His Holiness the Pope performed the final rites of sanctification of Father Brebeuf and associates.

The missionaries set out from St. Joseph, near what is now Orillia, in Nov. 1640 and after five days' journey reached the first village of the Neutrals, at or near the present City of Brantford.

In 1650 occurred the great raid of the Iroquois against the Hurons when the latter tribe was almost exterminated and the remnants driven out of the country, a considerable party escaping to Christian Island, Georgian Bay, where are their descendants to this day. In the general devastation the Jesuit missionaries were killed and some of them, Brebeuf and others, burned at the stake. The following year the Iroquois directed their fury against the Neutrals, whom they treated in similar manner. Thereafter the country was almost uninhabited for over a hundred years. The Sulpician missionaries Dollier de Casson and Brehant de Galinee, who came through from Quebec along the Southern route in 1669, met little more than a few roving bands of Indians.

A somewhat used route to overcome Niagara Falls at that time was to portage from the head of Lake Ontario to the Grand River, following this to Lake Erie. The Galinee party came this way. La Salle, the great Western explorer, came with them as far as an Indian village where is now Westover near Rockton in Wentworth County. Here they met Joliet returning from Lake Superior, with whom La Salle turned back, deserting the missionaries who entered the Grand River at about Glenmorris. They report shallows and rapids on the way down. Reaching Lake Erie they followed the shore to what is now Port Dover where they wintered.

After the close of the American Revolutionary War the Six Nation Indians, Mohawks, Ojibways, Delawares, Cayugas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras, also called the Iroquois Confederacy, allies of the British, were given various grants of land in Upper Canada, the principal one being the Grand River territory. This comprised a section 12 miles wide, with the River approximately its centre line, from the outlet at Lake Erie to above the falls at Elora.* This grant was first informally made by Governor Haldimand in 1784 and later more definitely confirmed. It was laid out by Surveyor Augustus Jones. From the forks of the river, the outlet of the Nith into the Grand River, now the town of Paris, upstream, the territory was divided into four blocks; Block 1 from the Nith to the Speed, the present townships of North and South Dumfries; Block 2 to the Conestogo, Waterloo township; Block 3 about Woolwich

*See map. 1919 Annual Report W. H. S.

township and Block 4 above that. There was also a Block 5 at the Lake Erie end. General Cruickshank of Ottawa gave an exhaustive history of the Grand River Indian Lands in the 15th Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society.

Joseph Brant was chief of the Six Nation Indians. Brant County is named after him as is also the City of Brantford, where he is commemorated by an artistic monument in the central public square.

The first white settlers came to Haldimand County in 1784. Active in the war was a strong company known as Butler's Rangers, organized and commanded by Col. Butler, an intrepid backwoodsman, who came from the Mohawk valley. Butler's rangers were friendly with their brothers in arms, the Six Nation Indians, who gave them parts of their Grand River lands on easy terms. The Henry Nelles and Adam Young families were the first so to come. Captain John Dochstader had a 999 year lease for all land in the present township of Canboro.

The town of Dunnville dates from 1825, when Solomon Miner settled there. Two years later he began building a dam across the Grand River.

Later the Welland Canal Co. completed the Dunnville dam, with, in 1829, the Welland Canal feeder, required to supply water to the summit level for lock operation. The first Welland Canal extended from Lake Ontario to the Welland River, along which vessels were taken to the Niagara River at Chippewa. Between Twelve-Mile Creek and Port Robinson there was a 70 foot cut required to get down to the Welland River level. It was found impracticable on account of quicksand to take out the cut to this depth and the best water supply available for a higher level was from the Grand River. The feeder canal led from above the dam at Dunnville, was taken across the Welland River in a wooden flume and on to Port Robinson. In 1833 the canal was extended to Port Colborne on Lake Erie. It was not until 1881 that the canal level was finally brought down to that of Lake Erie and water taken directly from there, obviating necessity of the Grand River feeder. Thus for fifty-two years, from 1829 to 1881, the Grand River was a vital feature without which the Welland Canal could not have been operated.

There was a toll bridge at the crossing of the Talbot Road over the Grand River, at Cayuga, before 1842. John Waters was the first settler at Cayuga.

In 1805 the pioneer John Salts erected a log hut within what is now the City of Brantford. In 1818 the population of the hamlet

was 18 people. John A. Wilkes and James Wilkes came about 1820. The place long known as Brants Ford became Brantford about 1826. In 1830 Reuben Leonard and family came to Brantford. F. H. Leonard, son of Reuben Leonard, became a leading citizen, both of the Town of Brantford and of the County of Brant. Ignatius Cockshut, the pioneer of the Cockshutt family, came also in 1830, from which date on the municipality increased in importance.

In 1833 the Grand River Navigation Company began improvement of the river for navigation by building dams and locks and cutting short stretches of canal, between Indiana, above Cayuga, and Brantford. The lock at the Dunnville dam gave the first rise from the level of Lake Erie. Above that there were dams at Indiana and York, both long since destroyed by spring floods, at Caledonia and at Brantford, giving a series of slack water levels, connected by locks. At Brantford the canal, with lock at lower end where it came to deep enough water in the river, is below the dam, and served also to give water power for industries along it.

The largest stockholders in the Grand River Navigation Company were David Thompson with 2000 shares, William Hamilton Merritt, head of the Welland Canal, 2000 shares, the Six Nation Indians 1760 shares. There was a considerable list of smaller shareholders, among them Absolom Shade of Galt with 30 shares.

Brantford became a flourishing shipping port and so continued until the Great Western Railway and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, both later incorporated with the Grand Trunk, gave much better service than the Navigation Company, which collapsed after 1855.

Along in 1849-50, in its best years, annual shipments by the Grand River Navigation Company were as follows:

Sawn lumber over	13,000,000 ft.
Flour	31,000 bbls.
Wheat	223,651 bu.

also oats, barley, etc.

Revenue from tolls in 1850 was £1929 12s. 3d., with 111 steamer arrivals and departures, and 824 scows.

There were two passenger steamers, the Red Jacket and the Queen, stern-wheelers, of 3 ft. draft. The schedule from Brantford to Buffalo was 24 hrs., with frequency of departure, allowing for loading and unloading and occasional getting stuck in the mud, probably every other day, say three a week, and perhaps Sunday excursions at the height of the season. Mr. George E. Wilkes of Brantford, purser on the Queen, was alive until quite recently.

Ronald McKinnon came to the site of Caledonia in 1835 as one of the earliest settlers. He built the dam and lock for the Navigation Company. In 1842 the bridge across the river at Caledonia was begun.

David Thompson, mentioned as one of the largest shareholders in the Navigation Company, built the dam, lock and canal at Indiana, where he located and soon established a flourishing settlement.

The town of Paris is at what was long known as the Forks of the Grand River, the west branch of the fork being the Nith River, better known, particularly in Wilmot township in the early days, as Smith's Creek, which here empties into the Grand River. Governor Simcoe's colonization road, Dundas Street, known also as the Governor's road traversing Upper Canada east and west, here crossed the river. Paris was from the beginning, and still is mostly, on the west bank of the river. It had an upper town and lower town, the upper town being the high ground south of the Nith and the lower being on the northerly flats. The Holme family had the first house, in upper town, before 1814; and David Showers had a log house in upper town in 1826. The founder of Paris was, however, Hiram Capron, popularly known as King Capron, a native of Vermont, who came to Upper Canada in 1822, when he joined Joseph Van Norman in operating a blast furnace at Normandale until in 1829 he bought 1000 acres at the Forks, from William Holme.

The place was laid out in 1831 by Lewis Burwell. The name Paris was chosen, on account of the local plaster-of-Paris deposits.

Other early settlers were Sheriff Smith who opened the first store and was the first Postmaster; Robert Rosebrugh; Daniel Totten, father of Henry Totten who was brother-in-law of Alexander Miller of Berlin; Daniel O'Neill; George Bremner; George Capron, brother of Hiram, and others. Daniel Totten had a small woollen mill, the first in Paris.

Paris owes much of its early progress to good waterpowers, both on the Grand River and on the Nith.

Mr. F. Douglas Reville of Brantford has written a History of the County of Brant in two large volumes, to which I owe a good deal of what I have here given.

I shall dwell but briefly on Waterloo County. There is Ezra Eby with his two volumes, mainly biographical, but giving also a good deal of general history; there is James Young's Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries; there are the Reports of the Waterloo Historical Society, annually, beginning with 1913 and

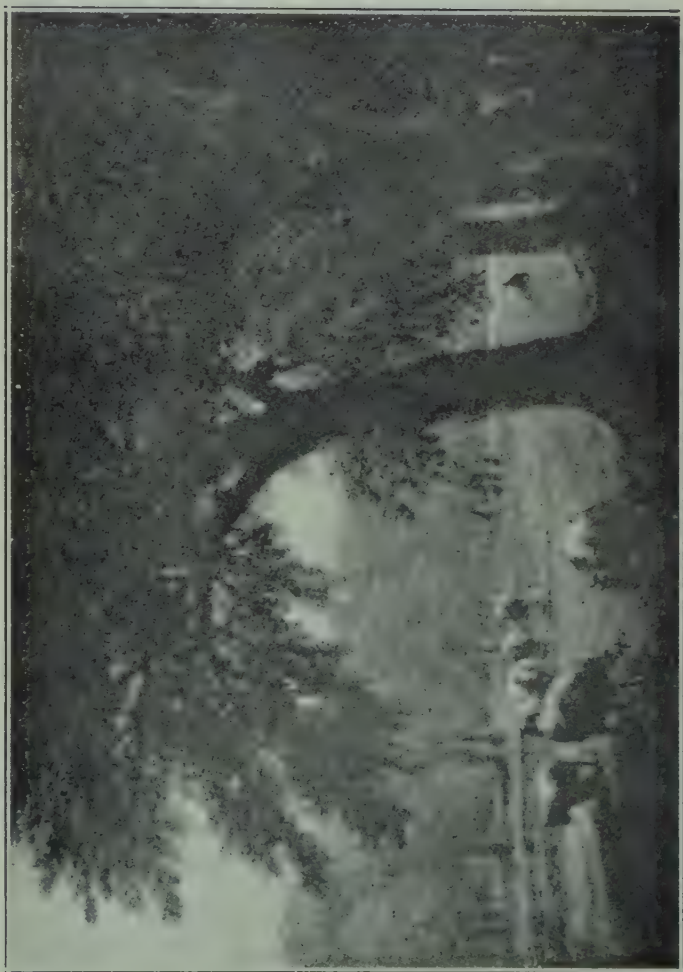
there are sundry other publications dealing more or less with County history.

In 1816 the Hon. William Dickson of Niagara bought from the Hon. Thomas Clarke who had it five years before from the heirs of Philip Stedman, purchaser from the Indians, the whole of Block 1 Grand River Indian Lands, later Dumfries township and now North Dumfries in Waterloo County and South Dumfries in the County of Brant. Mr. Dickson at once entered into possession, established as his agent a young man of 22, Absolom Shade, carpenter contractor in a small way, son of a Pennsylvania German farmer, who located at a favorable site which became in due time the present City of Galt. Settlers were attracted largely directly from Scotland, and Galt soon became the principal manufacturing and trading center for a region extending as far as Coderich, and so remained for half a century or more. Later development was principally in iron and steel manufactures in which the City for its size is still one of the most important centres in Canada.

And now we come to the oldest organized settlement on the Grand River, Waterloo Township, dating from the year 1800 when Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner began the first farms in the County at the site on the river marked by the Pioneer's Memorial Tower, on the high east bank of the river, opposite Doon. (Just across the river from the Memorial Tower lives Homer Ransford Watson, past president of the Royal Canadian Academy, artist of the Grand River, and foremost landscape painter of Canada.) Almost the whole of Block 1, now Waterloo Township, was purchased by a company of Pennsylvanians, known as the German Company, in 1805, and rapidly taken up by shareholders in the Company. Settlement was almost wholly by Pennsylvanians until about 1820, when Germans directly from Germany and others, began to come in.

The pioneers of Preston were Samuel Clemens who, as stated by Otto Klotz, the historian of Preston, drove the first four-horse team with a family of settlers from Pennsylvania to the site of Preston in 1800, and John Erb, who built a sawmill in 1806 and a grist mill the following year, and who was the founder of Preston. In the thirties of the last century Preston assumed rapid development, and became a well known centre of Germans. The two leading men were Jacob Hespeler, a native of Wurtemberg, manufacturer and trader, for whom in 1857 the village of Hespeler changed its name from New Hope, and Otto Klotz, from Kiel on the Baltic, for 40 years hotelkeeper, Justice of the Peace, School Commissioner and general prominent and useful citizen.

The founders and early developers of Berlin, so known for nearly a hundred years, now Kitchener, were Bishop Benjamin Eby,



GRAND RIVER VIEW BELOW BRIDGEPORT

From a Painting by Homer Watson, 1901.

who came in 1807, built the first Church in the County in 1813, fostered manufacturers, etc., and Joseph Schneider. Eby relates that in May 1807 a large party left Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and arrived at the site of the later village of Berlin on the 21st day of June. The party had three four-horse Conestoga waggons and one two-horse waggon all so heavily loaded that even the women had to walk a good part of the way. In the company were Joseph Schneider, wife and four children, Benjamin Eby and wife and Abraham Weber, who between them later owned what became most of the main part of the town. This may well be said to have been the beginning of Berlin as a settlement centre. The Conestoga driven by Abraham Weber is now in the Waterloo Historical Society Museum and is noted and illustrated in a recent book published in Cincinnati as one of the oldest authenticated vehicles of this class now in existence.

The founder of Waterloo was Abraham Erb who built the mill there in 1816. Abraham Erb was a brother of John Erb of Preston.

Jacob S. Shoemaker constructed the dam, sawmill, and grist mill in Bridgeport in 1829-30 and was the founder of the village, which was the centre of a large trade in subsequent years. A large general merchant there was Peter N. Tagge, a native of Holstein, Germany, whose son is now President of the Canada Cement Company in Montreal.

Both Waterloo and Bridgeport were more important than Berlin up to about 1850. Waterloo was a Post Office long before Berlin. Selection of the latter as County Town, in 1852, and location through it of the Grand Trunk Railway first gave it prominence.

About two miles above Bridgeport there was a thriving business centre known as Eagle Tannery on the west bank of the Grand River, near Mr. Alvin Kaufman's place, John R. Connon, of Elora, preeminently the historian of the upper Grand River Country, gives the following account: "John Wissler came to Waterloo Township (from Pennsylvania) in 1834 and on the west bank of the Grand River, about two miles north from the village of Bridgeport built a tannery long known as Eagle Tannery and subsequently built a large brick dwelling for himself and a number of houses for his workmen. Here he carried on a large and profitable business, having, besides Eagle Tannery, a store, saddler shop, shoe shop, and farm. In 1837 his brother Levi came from Pennsylvania and entered into partnership with him, remaining four years. On the 24th of August 1839 Sem Wissler came to Eagle Tannery and worked for his brother until 1841. His father was anxious that he should return home and take the homestead but he preferred to remain in Canada. On the 4th of May, 1841, he recived \$2,650

from his father and bought the interest of his brother Levi in the business at Eagle Tannery. Levi then returned to Pennsylvania and received the old homestead from his father. In 1845, a sister, Mary, and her husband Levi Erb, came to Canada and Mr. Erb, being a currier by trade, was at once taken into the firm."

In 1844-45 Sem Wissler built a tannery and started other industries on the Irvine River about a mile off the Grand River and so began the village of Salem which was for many years a flourishing trading and manufacturing centre.

Of Winterbourne, first known as Cox's Creek, there is ample account in Rev. A. M. Hamilton's forty years' experience, as given in the Waterloo Historical Society Report for 1919.

Captain Thomas Smith, U. E. Loyalist from Vermont, came to the Grand River in 1807. Captain Smith's house was on the east side of the Grand River opposite the outlet of the Conestoga. Many of the settlers further up the River were much indebted to Captain Smith and his family for hospitality and kind services.

The first to take up land near Captain Smith was Elisha Hewitt, a typical settler. He came to Upper Canada in 1819, giving a jack-knife to the ferryman at Black Rock to get across the Niagara River. He first worked for John Brubacher, near Berlin. When he came, his capital consisted of half a dollar and a pair of socks. Selling the socks he then had enough to buy an axe. From this modest beginning he eventually acquired several hundred acres of land. Not only this, says John Connon, but he was married three times and raised a family of fifteen children.

Block three of Grand River Lands, 86078 acres, was sold by the Indians to William Wallace of Niagara. In May and June, 1799, Wallace sold to Robert Pilkington the whole of the present township of Pilkington, being the northern part of Block Three. This was Captain Robert Pilkington of the Royal Engineers, on Governor Simcoe's staff and a member of his household. One of the last acts of Governor Simcoe, before he left Upper Canada, was to write a letter in July 1796, to the Hon. Peter Russel, recommending that Captain Pilkington be given charge of the survey of the boundary between Canada and the United States. Captain Pilkington became General Pilkington after his return to England. He died in 1834. Pilkington Township was mostly irregularly taken up and definite land titles not given until after 1834, by the executors of General Pilkington.

The Township of Pilkington is divided by the Grand River into two parts, the River channel being for a considerable length, a deep cut or gorge in solid rock. There are several caves in the face

of the cliffs. In a small one of these, two boys found, on a Sunday afternoon in 1878, various Indian objects, among them some wampum beads. The boys at once told their teacher, Mr. David Boyle, later originator of the Provincial Museum in Toronto, who succeeded, on sifting the accumulated earth in the cave, in finding enough beads to make a wampum belt.

Roswell Matthews was the first settler in Elora, in 1817. He had left the United States a few years before the War of 1812, in which he was active on the British side. At Burlington Heights, near the end of the war, he met the Hon. Thos. Clarke, of Niagara Falls, then owner of the Township of Nichol, who offered him special inducements to build a mill at the falls of the river, at the head of the gorge spoken of. Matthews moved in, staying a while with his friend Captain Smith on the way, but did not build the mill, as this was done by an Englishman, further down the river.

There was not much progress in the settlement for a number of years.

The Township of Nichol was named after Col. Nichol, a Commissary in General Brock's force.

Captain William Gilkison, then of Brantford, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, bought the south-west half of the Township of Nichol from the Hon. Thos. Clarke, in 1832, and was the true founder of Elora. The brothers of William Gilkison were all sea captains. The youngest brother John, called Johnny, commanded a three-masted barque named "The Elora", after the ancient rock temples in India, and from this, Captain Gilkison took the name of his settlement.

There is much more to be said about the Grand River. There is the thriving and beautiful town of Fergus, named after the Hon. Adam Ferguson. There is picturesque Bellwood in its narrow and deep valley; there is Grand Valley and finally there is Dundalk at the top level of the Peninsula.

GALT WAR MEMORIAL*

Eight to ten thousand people gathered on Queen's Square on Thanksgiving Day afternoon, November 10th, 1930, to acknowledge Galt's spiritual debt and to enshrine the memory of her sons who went forth in the hour of need and made the supreme sacrifice for their country in the Great War.

Not in the more than one hundred years of Galt's history has a more impressive scene been enacted.

The Memorial is of classic simplicity. The spaciousness of its surroundings, the great stone piles of Knox's and Central Churches near by, the vista looking eastward across the river up Main Street to High Park, and the green wooded slope of the crescent immediately to the west, all contribute to the beauty and stateliness of the central object—the city's memorial to its war dead.

The scene, when all was set for the service to begin, was impressive. Looking up from Grand Avenue, the entire square bordering the Memorial plot was taken up with the different military units, veterans, etc. The Minister of National Defence, Lt.-Colonel Hon. Donald M. Sutherland, D.S.C., M.D., and Captain H. F. MacKendrick, R.A.M.C., chairman, stood at the base of the Memorial facing Queen's square.

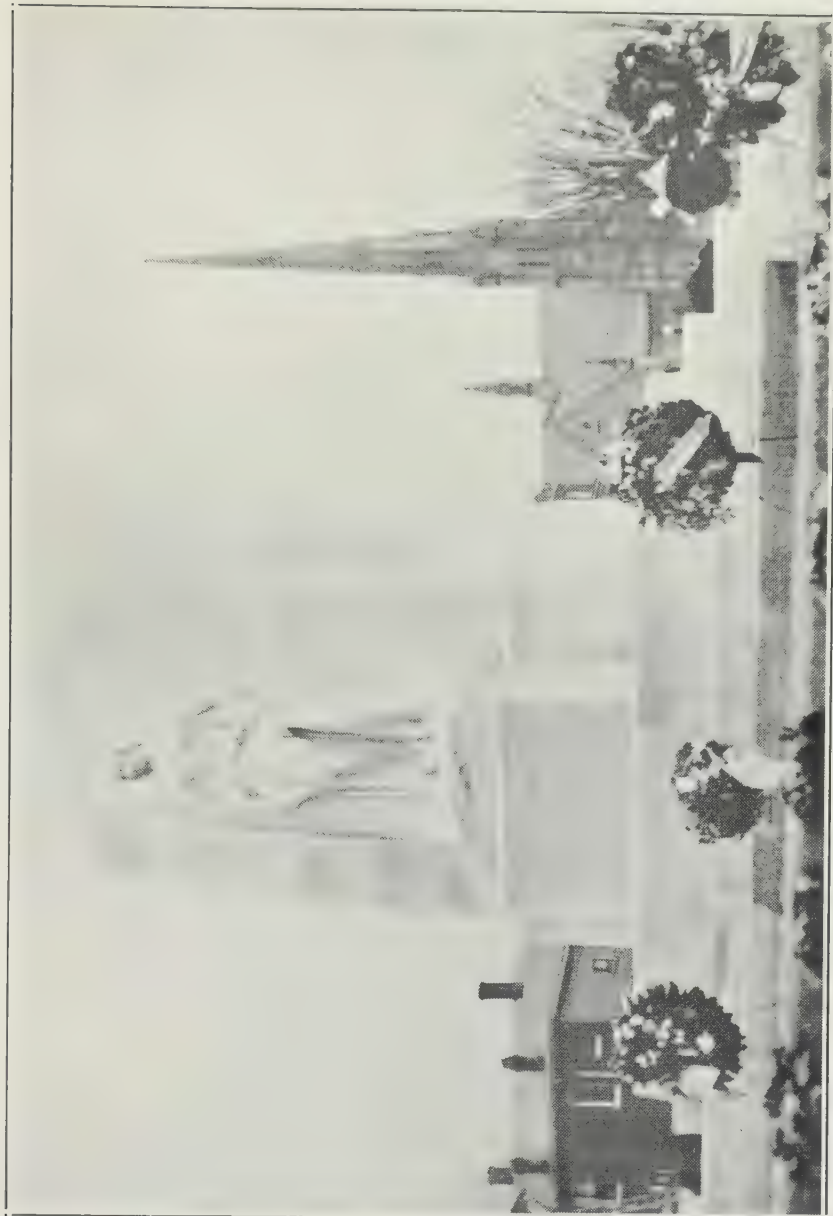
General C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Military District No. 1, London; Captain Harry MacKendrick, Acting A.D.C., Regimental Adjutant, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; and Cadet Prior Philip, stood to the left of the Memorial bordering South Square Street, with the Mayor and City Council, the clergy, board of education, and public utilities commission grouped nearby.

With the members of the city council stood Mr. J. N. MacKendrick as the representative of the Gore District Fire Insurance Company, donor of the lot on which the memorial stands.

The Kilties and the Salvation Army Bands were stationed at the left side of the Memorial, whilst the massed choir stood next in order toward Grand Avenue. Then came the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and Veterans taking up the remaining space to Grand Avenue.

On the north side of the square were stationed the Highland Light Infantry band, organizations and non-military wreath bearers, cadets, the 2nd Infantry Brigade Headquarters Staff consisting of: Colonel J. N. MacRae, M.C., V.D., in command; Major C. D. Crown.

*Mainly from the Galt Evening Reporter of November 11th, 1930.



GALT WAR MEMORIAL

M.C., Guelph, Brigade Major; Lieut. H. L. McCulloch, Acting Brigade Orderly Officer; Colonel A. W. Deacon, M.C., 1st Infantry Brigade, Stratford; Col. A. J. Windell, V.D., Galt; Lieut.-Col. D. G. McIntosh, K.C., Scot's Fusiliers, Kitchener; Lieut.-Col. R. W. Meikleham, Galt; Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Jones, C.M.G., D.S.O., Wellington Rifles, Guelph; Lieut.-Colonel W. Ball, Oxford Rifles, Woodstock; Lieut.-Col. E. G. Barrie, Scot's Fusiliers, Kitchener; Major A. C. Dunbar, 16th Field Battery, Guelph; Major G. H. Edwards, 29th Field Battery, Guelph; Major O. G. Lye, Wellington Rifles, Guelph; and veterans.

The east side of the square bordering Grand Avenue was occupied by the Highland Light Infantry with bodies of Veterans on either side of them, whilst at each corner of the square immediately in front of the Veterans were the members of the "Silver Cross", mothers and wives of the men killed in the Great War—who were seated on chairs. The Veteran wreath bearers stood in front of the Silver Cross members. The general public occupied every vantage point surrounding the square, many standing on the hillside in front of the Crescent, where a view of the whole scene was obtained.

Four armed guards stood at the corners of the Memorial. They were veterans W. Ladbroke, M. McGuigan, A. McBride and J. Cassidy, and represented a Highlander, a sailor, an infantryman and an artilleryman.

At 2.30 o'clock the stillness was broken by the deep tones of "O Canada" played by the combined bands of 100 instruments, led by T. C. Pearse, after which Captain H. F. MacKendrick, the chairman, arose and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have the honor to be chairman today at the unveiling of this War Memorial in the Garden of Remembrance, erected in memory of the brave men from Galt and vicinity who gave up their lives in the Great War for right and freedom, and I wish, on behalf of the War Memorial Committee, to thank all the generous donors who made it possible for us to erect this fitting monument to our heroes.

Announced by Rev. L. J. MacDonald, B.D., the hymn, "O God Our Help in Ages Past," led by the bands and choir of 200 voices, was sung by the vast assembly. Then followed the reading of scripture by Rev. Canon Snelgrove, B.A., from 1 Cor. 15: 51-58.

Immediately preceding the unveiling ceremony, Stainer's anthem, "What are These," (Revelations VII: 13-17), announced by Rev. Father E. Doyle, was sung by the choir, led by T. C. Pearse. Hon. D. M. Sutherland was introduced by the chairman. The honorable gentleman said he esteemed it a very high honor to be

permitted by the city of Galt, to take part in the ceremony of the unveiling of their war memorial. He had come not only in his official capacity as the representative of the government, but he came also as a friend of many of those whose names appeared on the memorial. Twelve years ago to-morrow, he said, he was with the Canadians in a small village in Belgium, near Mons. Their battalion was under orders to go over to the front line, when suddenly the news came of the armistice and at 11 o'clock a great change came over the country. Quietness reigned where before the noise and turmoil of war had prevailed, and then they had marched into the city of Mons; and so ended the greatest and most terrible conflict the world had ever seen.

In pulling the cord releasing the Union Jack which covered the Memorial the honorable gentleman said "In the name of the citizens of Galt I now unveil this monument in loving memory of the men who did not come back."

As the notes of the "Last Post," played by L. Wheeler, faded away in the distance, two minutes' silence ensued, so that the prayers and thoughts of everyone might be concentrated on reverent remembrance of the glorious dead.

Capt. Rev. W. Patterson Hall, M.A., C.F., offered the dedication prayer.

After the singing of the hymn, "O Valiant Hearts," composed for the burial of "The Unknown Soldier," the floral tributes by veteran comrades were placed.

The presentation to the city of the Memorial and Garden of Remembrance by the chairman, Captain H. F. MacKendrick, on behalf of the War Memorial Committee followed. Captain MacKendrick said, "As you all probably know, this plot of ground and monuments are gifts from very generous-hearted and sympathetic citizens, and were given to the War Memorial Committee; but this organization is now in a generous mood, and wishes to hand over the deed of the property to the city of Galt, knowing that as long as time lasts, Galt will look after it; and I therefore, on behalf of the Committee, hand over to His Worship the Mayor, as the city's representative, this Memorial and Garden of Remembrance.

Chairman MacKendrick, in closing, presented the deeds to Mayor Hilborn, who accepted the gift in a fitting and graceful brief address.

A long procession of wreath bearers representing the city council, various public bodies, societies and private individuals then made its way to the Memorial, the base of which was soon covered with the tributes from loving hands.

The singing of the National Anthem was followed by the benediction pronounced by Rev. M. B. Davidson, M.A., and, as dusk began to fall, the memorable service ended with the sounding of the Reveille.

The following ladies and gentlemen composed the War Memorial Committee:

Captain H. F. MacKendrick, M.D., Chairman; ex-Mayor W. S. McKay; Mesdames T. A. Parker, T. Johnson, T. Pirie, F. Fellingham, L. L. Lang, A. M. Edwards, A. Stubbs, T. Lawrence, R. Walker, W. Labrook, J. Smith, Wm. Ellicott, J. Spooner, F. Groves, Cecil Smith, H. Sutcliffe, Fletcher, R. J. Gooding, D. Melvin, C. B. Stauffer, N. McKenzie, T. W. Holmes, Maich, Miss K. Keachie; Messrs. D. Cassidy, H. Simmons, E. Lee, D. Findlay, D. Brayshaw, T. Parker, W. Labrook, G. H. Serle, M. McKenzie, J. Maich, W. Collins, J. Lowder, P. Hill, R. A. Briscoe, R. O. McCulloch, L. L. Lang, Rev. W. Patterson Hall, A. R. Goldie, Allan Holmes, Wm. Philip, D. Norwood, C. R. Widdifield, R. L. McGill, Forbes Knight, C. McKenzie, J. Head, Wm. Ellicott, A. M. Edwards, M.P., Colonel A. R. Oliver, J. Macartney, D. S. McPherson, H. McCormick, R. R. Robertson, Alvin Bennett, G. Fisher, H. J. Bassett, C. E. A. Dowler, G. Wilkes, P. J. Wright, T. T. Aitken, J. P. Jaffray, A. E. Lamond, Secretary.

The memorial consists of a large central block of Bedford stone from which emerge two heroic figures, that of Victory, toward the east, and Peace, toward the west. The central block is supported on the north and south by two pylons on which are carved the names* of those whose sacrifice upheld Victory and made Peace possible. The whole rests on a low pedestal surrounded by broad steps. The figures are 7½ feet high and the total height of the whole structure with the square mound on which it stands is 20 feet.

The memorial is at the west end of the large plot, west of Grand Avenue, which is named the Garden of Remembrance. The Galt Opera House formerly occupied the Grand Avenue frontage of this plot.

The sculptress, Miss Frances Loring, and John Pearson, the consulting architect, both of Toronto, were present during the ceremony.

*For full list of names see *Waterloo County Great War Memorials, 1923 Annual Report* W. H. S. pp. 24-26.

BIOGRAPHY

GENERAL SIR GORDON GUGGISBERG

Frederick Gordon Guggisberg was born in Galt on July 25th, 1869. His father, who was a dry goods merchant in Galt, owned and operated a store, the site of which is now occupied by the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Guggisberg died in 1873 and his widow remained in Galt for about three years, eventually going to England where her son Gordon received his education, first at a school in Hampshire and afterward at the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich. In 1889 he joined the Royal Engineers and from 1893 to 1896 served at Singapore. On his return to England he was appointed Instructor in Fortification at the school in Woolwich at which he had previously been a pupil. In 1902 he was sent by the Colonial Office on a special mission to the Gold Coast as Assistant Director of Surveys. In 1905 he attained to the rank of Major and was placed in full charge of the surveys working on the delimitation of the boundaries of the Gold Coast and Ashanti. These surveys were difficult because of the density of the forests through which they were carried and the labor of transportation in a country having few roads. In 1908 the surveys were completed and from 1910 to 1914 Major Guggisberg was engaged in delimiting the boundaries of Nigeria.

On the breaking out of the Great War, Guggisberg having joined the British Expeditionary Force, was sent to France. There he rendered valuable services and rose from the rank of Major to that of Brigadier-General.

In 1919 General Guggisberg was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast. These positions he retained until 1927. In 1922 the honour of Knighthood was bestowed on him in recognition of his services. In 1928 he was transferred to British Guiana as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in that colony. His days of service were, however, nearly over. The years of toil and exposure on the Gold Coast had broken his health and in 1930 he had to resign his position and return to England, where, on April 21st, 1930, he died.

Sir Gordon Guggisberg was twice married. In 1895 he married Miss Ethel May and in 1905 Miss Decima Moore, Lady Decima Guggisberg, as she was afterwards called. Lady Guggisberg went to Africa and accompanied her husband on many of his treks through the Gold Coast, Ashanti and Nigeria. During the war she rendered fine service in the organization of societies for women's aid and hospital work.

James E. Kerr.

A CANADIAN BOTANIST

In the death of Mr. William Herriott, which occurred on October 10th, 1930, Galt lost a highly respected and worthy citizen.

Mr. Herriott was a born naturalist. Not only was he one of the best botanists in this part of Canada, but his acquaintance with its fauna, birds and butterflies was scarcely less extensive than his knowledge of its flora. It was a rare pleasure to accompany him on an afternoon tramp through the woods in the vicinity of Galt. His quick eye caught sight of plants that a novice might have trampled underfoot and, loving flowers, he seldom picked them, believing that flowers should be left to give pleasure to others who might come to admire their beauty. Most of Mr. Herriott's botanizing was done near his home in Galt. I know of only one occasion when he went far afield. This was when, by government appointment, he accompanied Prof. Macoun on a three months' investigation expedition to the Rockies and British Columbia.

Mr. Herriott was a member of the Waterloo Historical Society and contributed two very interesting papers to the third volume of its Reports. These were "Trees of Waterloo County" and "Aboriginal Agriculture in South Western Ontario".

Born in Galt, February 21st, 1870, Mr. Herriott served his apprenticeship in the machine shops of Messrs. Goldie and McCulloch. There he became an expert workman and won the respect and confidence of the firm which he served for forty-five years.

Mr. Herriott had not been in good health for two years before his death, the immediate cause of which was a paralytic stroke. He left his wife and two daughters to mourn his departure.

James E. Kerr.

DONATIONS 1930

Book "Conestoga Six-horse Bell Teams of Eastern Pennsylvania" by John Omwake, Cincinnati, donated by the author.

18th (1929) Annual Report Ontario Archives.

Lard Lamp (Fett Ampel) made for Jacob Hailer about 1835; stand for lard lamp made by Jacob Hailer; Indian skinning stone, found near corner of King and Scott Streets on land of Jacob Hailer about 1834; "Romanus Büchlein"—Book of Mystic Healing (Charming); Draft muster certificate, Erfurt, Germany, 1833; donated by Rev. L. H. Wagner, Listowel, Ont.

"Canada Maple Leaf" Vol. 1, No. 20, March 1867, P. E. W. Moyer, proprietor, Glenallen; Map of Winterbourne, westerly part, 1855; donated by John Connon, Elora, Ont.

Queen's University Calendar.

Two Volumes "Canada, Past, Present and Future", W. H. Smith, 1851, donated by Miss Whiting, Toronto, Ont.

Programme of Concert, Berlin, March 21st, 1864, donated by Mrs. I. J. Hayward, Kitchener, Ont.

Photographs, building Dominion Rubber Co. factory, etc.; Old newspapers, 1850, 1860s, 1870s, etc. and other items; donated by J. I. Frank, Anthes, Montreal, Que.

Minutes of German Evangelical Synod of Pennsylvania, 1836, donated by Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Framed Photograph of Waterloo County Council, 1928, showing Warden in newly adopted cap and gown, donated by D. S. Bowlby, County Crown Attorney, Kitchener, Ont.

Book "Die Bedeutung der deutschen Ansiedlungen in Pennsylvanien", donated by Das Deutsche Ausland-Institut, Stuttgart, Germany.

Book "Two Centuries of Mennonite Literature". By purchase.

EXCHANGE LIST

Brant Historical Society.
Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.
Canadian Historical Society.
Commission of Conservation (Reports) Ottawa.
Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute.
Essex Historical Society.
Huron Institute (Collingwood)
Library of Congress (Reports), Washington, D.C.
London and Middlesex Historical Societl.
Minnesota Historical Society.
Niagara Historical Society.
Ontario Archives, Annual Report.
Ontario Historical Society.
Ontario Land Surveyors' Association.
Thunder Bay Historical Society.
United Empire Loyalists' Association.
Welland County Historical Society.
Wentworth Historical Society.
Women's Canadian Historical Society, (Ottawa)
York Pioneer and Historical Society.
Wisconsin Historical Society.

